

PATENT

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

(Attorney Docket No. RR2192)

**TITLE**

**WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM THAT SUPPORTS MULTIPLE  
STANDARDS, MULTIPLE PROTOCOL REVISIONS, MULTIPLE  
EXTENDED SERVICES AND MULTIPLE EXTENDED SERVICES  
DELIVERY OPTIONS AND METHOD OF OPERATION THEREFORE**

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**TITLE: WIRELESS COMMUNICATION SYSTEM THAT SUPPORTS  
 MULTIPLE STANDARDS, MULTIPLE PROTOCOL  
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 MULTIPLE EXTENDED SERVICES DELIVERY OPTIONS  
 AND METHOD OF OPERATION THEREFORE**

**SPECIFICATION**

**CROSS-REFERENCES TO RELATED APPLICATIONS**

The present application claims priority pursuant to 35 U.S.C. Sec. 120 to U.S. Application Serial No. 08/938,227, filed September 26, 1997 (Attorney Docket No. RR2030), pending, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, and pursuant to 35 U.S.C. Sec. 119(e) to U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/042,614, filed April 4, 1997 (Attorney Docket No. RR-2030P), pending, which is hereby incorporated herein by reference in its entirety.

**BACKGROUND**

**1. Technical Field**

This invention relates generally to the delivery of vertical features that have been recently incorporated into North American analog and digital cellular/PCS standards. More specifically, the invention provides a method and apparatus for wireless communication systems to query mobile stations operating in analog mode as the need arises for the detailed capability information required to efficiently and reliably deliver these vertical features to those mobile stations. Also, the invention provides an additional method and apparatus for wireless

communication systems to control the solicitation of the capability information using the overhead information. The ability to query mobile stations for capability information circumvents the need to configure, maintain, and transport this information around the network infrastructure as a mobile station roams between mobile serving areas.

5    **2.    Related Art**

Wireless communication systems are well known in the art. In a typical wireless communication system, several base stations connected via a mobile switching center provide wireless communication infrastructure within a service area. Such combination of stationary base stations and the mobile switching center is often referred to as the "network." Within the service area, each of the base stations provides wireless communication capability within a respective cell. Each cell may be further subdivided into one or more sectors. The base stations communicate with subscribing units operating within respective cells. The subscribing units may be hand held units, car mounted units or other units capable of communicating with the base stations. The mobile switching center routes communications between the base stations and the public switched telephone network and other mobile switching centers supporting other respective service areas. Thus, users of the subscribing units operating within the service area may communicate with users connected to the public switched telephone network as well as users of other subscribing units.

Wireless communication systems generally support standard operating protocols that specify the communication between subscriber units and base stations. Standard operating protocols include the Advanced Mobile Phone Service (AMPS) standards, the Narrowband Advanced Mobile Phone Service (NAMPS) standards, the Global Standard for Mobility (GSM), the Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) standard and Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) standards, among others. These standards are typically not compatible with one

another. While some base stations and some subscribing units may support more than one standard operating protocol, at any given moment in time, a base station and a subscribing unit must communicate using the same protocol.

Further, variations exist within the operating protocols. The AMPS standard, for example, includes a number of differing standards, such as the IS-3, TIA/EIA 553, IS-88, IS-91, TIA/EIA 553-A, and IS-95 standards. In addition, a single standard may have different protocol revisions, such as the IS-95A and IS-95B protocol revisions. Thus, complexities arise even when a the base station and subscribing units operate according the same standard but under differing protocol revisions. While the base station may support more than one protocol revision, the base station cannot always determine which protocol revisions the analog subscribing unit supports.

Recently, several vertical features have been incorporated into the North American analog cellular standards and the analog sections of dual mode cellular standards, for example the TIA/EIA 553-A and IS-91-A analog standards and the IS-95-A dual mode standard. Calling Line Identification (CLI), Message Waiting Notification (MWN), Short Message Services (SMS), and Priority Access and Channel Assignment (PACA) are among the vertical features recently incorporated into the standards cited.

The standards allow some vertical features to be implemented at the option of mobile station manufacturers. To further complicate matters, a second layer of options is also allowed. Although a mobile station manufacturer may choose to support an optional vertical feature, the standards often do not require the mobile to support all possible mechanisms for delivering that vertical feature to the mobile station. For example, SMS is an optional vertical feature in the IS-91-A standard. However, there are two mechanisms provided for delivering SMS to a mobile station operating in accordance with the IS-91-A standard: the Extended Protocol (EP) SMS message and the Alert With Info SMS message. If a mobile manufacturer chooses to support the

IS-91-A SMS feature, it has the option of supporting the EP SMS message, the Alert With Info SMS message, or both messages. The same is true for the IS-91-A CLI and MWN features. The standard allows the CLI feature to be delivered using either the EP CLI message or the Alert With Info/Flash With Info messages. The MWN feature may be delivered using the EP Voice Mail message or the Message Waiting Order.

The variety of these vertical features and the variety of their delivery mechanisms have created implementation difficulties for analog operations of wireless mobile communication systems. To operate efficiently and reliably when one of these vertical features is to be delivered to a mobile station, the system is required to know, unambiguously, whether the mobile supports that vertical feature and the mechanism(s) by which the mobile accepts delivery of that feature. One technique to address this problem is to require the cellular service provider to record (e.g., datafill) detailed mobile station capability information in the subscriber's profile. This information would then be propagated throughout the cellular network wherever the subscriber roams to and obtains service. North American standards bodies have resisted the burden that this technique would place upon the cellular network and have declined to include such a capability in the relevant networking standards such as IS-41. Furthermore, cellular service providers prefer to maintain service level information (such as whether a customer has subscribed for SMS rather than the specific option(s) of the air-interface protocol that each mobile manufacturer has chosen to support delivery of that service. It is clear that the industry expects the analog communication system serving the subscriber to ascertain, as needed, the vertical features and delivery mechanisms supported by the mobile station.

Historically, the 2-bit Mobile Protocol Capability Indicator (MPCI) field that a mobile station reports to an analog communication system when it registers with the system or originates a call was sufficient for the analog communication system to determine how to provide service to

the mobile station. A mobile station sets the MPCCI to '00' to report as an analog mobile (any one of IS-3, TIA/EIA-553, IS-88, IS-91, TIA-EIA-553-A, and IS-91-A), sets the MPCCI to '01' to report as an IS-54-B mobile (TDMA dual mode), sets the MPCCI to '10' to report as any IS-95 mobile (CDMA dual mode), and sets the MPCCI to '11' to report as any IS-136 mobile (TDMA Digital Control Channel dual mode). As such, the MPCCI is inadequate to distinguish between analog mobile standards and standard revisions, much less standard optionality nuances.

When the more modern North American digital standards were being developed (i.e. IS136, IS95) the standards bodies recognized the limitation of the MPCCI and incorporated extensive facilities in the digital standards to: 1) communicate the capability of the digital communication system to the digital mobile stations; and 2) to request the mobile station for a detailed list of capabilities. Analog communication systems may serve analog mobile stations or dual-mode digital/analog mobile stations operating in analog mode. Unfortunately, the ability for analog mobile communication systems to discern capability information beyond MPCCI has not kept pace with the proliferation of standards, standard revisions, and vertical feature optionality.

Thus, there is a need in the art for a wireless communication system that provides support for subscribing units operating in its service area, each of which may support differing standards, protocol revisions and extended services. Such a system must efficiently utilize available bandwidth within the service area to maximize capacity and minimize traffic.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention achieves technical advantages as an analog or a dual mode digital communication system that queries/solicits analog and dual-mode analog/digital mobile stations operating in analog mode concerning their capabilities, as needed. Hereafter, the term "mobile station" applies both to analog mobile stations, dual-mode analog/digital mobile stations and any

other multi-mode or multi-band mobile station that may seek or be assigned analog service. The level to which mobile station capabilities are discerned is sufficient to efficiently and reliably provide any analog service supported by the standard to which the mobile station complies.

In accordance with the present invention, the analog communication system may query a mobile station to report its capabilities when the mobile station is camping on an analog control channel (ACCH) or when the analog communication system has achieved closed-loop communication with the mobile station on an analog voice channel (AVCH). Also, the analog communication system may solicit all mobile stations to report their capabilities when camping on an ACCH. The service provider implementing this invention shall be able to control the reverse link ACCH traffic by preventing home mobile stations or roaming mobile stations from accessing the system to report their protocol revisions and service capabilities and rely only on the query mechanism. This control mechanism may be accomplished by setting the PCI Home flag and the PCI Roam flag to '0'. Also, the service provider may instruct only roaming mobile stations to register their protocol revisions and service capabilities by setting the PCI Roaming flag to '1'. When a mobile station implementing the present invention is in a state conducive to receive and process the protocol capability query order of the present invention, the mobile station responsively transmits a protocol capability report to the analog communication system.

Should a mobile station implementing the present invention be camping on an ACCH when it receives the protocol capability query order, it attempts to transmit its protocol capability report using the same process as for the transmission of a page response. That process requires the mobile station to enter the Await Message state following the transmission<sup>of</sup> its response. For a time equal to that required for a page response in accordance with the standard to which the mobile station complies, the mobile station remains in the Await Message state until timer

expiration or until one of the following orders or messages is received from the analog communication system addressed to the mobile station:

- Release - process the same as required by the relevant standard when a Release order is received in the Await Message state following transmission of a page response.
- MWN Order - the present invention introduces this order as one that is eligible to be received in the Await Message state following the transmission of a protocol capability report in response to a protocol capability query order. The mobile station processes a MWN order in the normal fashion.
- Any EP message - the present invention introduces EP messages as those that are eligible to be received in the Await Message state following the transmission of a protocol capability report in response to a protocol capability query order. The mobile station processes the EP message in the normal manner.

The protocol capability query order is not a substitute for a page order. The page order must still be utilized by the analog communication system for call set up. However, the protocol capability query order can be used to facilitate a vertical feature “locate then deliver” strategy that substantially increases the successful delivery of the vertical feature once the mobile station serving ACCH has been identified. In accordance with the present invention, the mobile station is prohibited from immediately departing the ACCH upon which it transmits its protocol capability report. This provides a window of opportunity for the analog communication system to deliver the vertical feature to the mobile station on that ACCH.

A mobile station assigned to an AVCH and implementing the present invention is capable of receiving the protocol capability query order and transmitting its protocol capability report in any of the following states:



- Waiting For Order - the mobile station confirms the order with the protocol capability report message. The mobile station remains in the Waiting for Order Task.
- Waiting For Answer - the mobile station confirms the order with the protocol capability report message. The mobile station remains in the Waiting for Answer Task.
- Conversation - the mobile station confirms the order with the protocol capability report message. The mobile station remains in the Conversation Task.

An analog communication system may be required to query a mobile station for its protocol capability on an AVCH because the first time the analog communication system needs protocol capability information is when the mobile station is on an AVCH. In the case of an Inter-MSC handoff, a mobile station may be presented to an MSC for the first time when it is already on an AVCH. In that case, the MSC has not had an opportunity to query the mobile station for its protocol capability on an ACCH.

Moreover, other aspects of the present invention will become apparent with further reference to the drawings and specification which follow.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a block diagram illustrating a wireless communication system constructed according to the present invention having protocol capability indication support and extended services support;

5 FIG. 2 is a block diagram illustrating in more detail a wireless communication system constructed according to the present invention and detailing operation during movement of a subscribing unit within the system;

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating structure of records stored within a location register of a mobile switching center constructed according to the present invention;

10 FIG. 4 is a block diagram illustrating partial register contents of a subscribing unit constructed according to the present invention;

FIG. 5 is a logic diagram illustrating an overview of operation of a wireless communication system constructed according to the present invention;

15 FIG. 6A through 6C are logic diagrams illustrating operation of a wireless communication system constructed according to the present invention in responding to an overhead broadcast information request;

FIG. 7 is a logic diagram illustrating operation of a wireless communication system constructed according to the present invention in responding to a received PCI query order;

20 FIG. 8 is a logic diagram illustrating operation of a wireless communication system constructed according to the present invention in executing the await message task; and

FIG. 9 is a logic diagram illustrating operation of a wireless communication system constructed according to the present invention in responding to a received PCI query order on a voice channel.

## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 illustrates a wireless communication system 100 constructed according to the present invention that provides support for multiple protocols, multiple protocol revisions, multiple extended services and multiple extended services delivery options. The wireless communication system includes a mobile switching center (MSC) 102, base stations 112 and 114 and wireless subscribing units 106, 108, and 110 operating within a service area corresponding to the base stations 112 and 114. The base stations 112 and 114 may support operation according to analog standards such as AMPS, digital standards such as TDMA and CDMA and according to both analog and digital standards.

The base stations 112 and 114 connect to the MSC 102. The MSC 102 connects to the public switched telephone network (PSTN) 104 and routes calls between the base stations 112 and 114 and between the base stations 112 and 114 and the PSTN 104. Each of the wireless subscribing units 106, 108, and 110 includes a wireless interface that facilitates the wireless communication with the base stations 112 and 114. Such wireless interfaces, which typically include radio circuitry and processing circuitry are known and will not be described further herein except as to expand upon the teachings of the present invention. Thus, in combination, the components of the wireless communication system allow users of the subscribing units 106, 108 and 110 to communicate with one another and with users connected to the PSTN 104.

Each of the subscribing units 106, 108 and 110 operates according to one or more of the standards supported by the base stations 112 and 114. For example, subscribing unit 106 may operate according to the AMPS standard while subscribing unit 108 may operate according to the TDMA standard and subscribing unit 110 may operate according to the CDMA standard. However, as is evident, communication between any of the subscribing units 106, 108 or 110 and

one of the base stations 112 or 114 must be accomplished via a protocol supported by the respective base station and subscribing unit.

The MSC 102 and each base station 112 and 114 each include a protocol capability indication unit (PCIU) 113, 116 and 118. The PCIUs 113, 116 and 118 coordinate operation of the MSC 102, the base stations 112 and 114 and the subscribing units 106, 108 and 110 with respect to specific protocols and protocol revisions. Further, the PCIUs 113, 116 and 118 coordinate operation with respect to extended services and the delivery of extended services. Each of the subscribing units 106, 108 and 110 includes an indication unit (IU) 120, 122 and 124, respectively, which indicates to one or more of the PCIUs 113, 116 and 118 respective capabilities of the subscribing units 106, 108 and 110. Thus, the PCIUs 113, 116 and 118 work in cooperation with the IUs 120, 122 and 124 to coordinate operation within the wireless communication system 100 with respect to supported protocols, protocol revisions, extended services and extended service delivery.

In an installation wherein the base stations 112 and 114 support only analog communications, the PCIUs 116 and 118 determine which analog standards, if any, are supported by each of the subscribing units 106, 108, and 110. A determination of support is accomplished via interaction with the IUs 120, 122 and 124. In making a determination, one or more of the PCIUs 113, 116 and 118 may broadcast queries that are received by the IUs 120, 122 and 124 via respective subscribing units. The IUs 120, 122 and 124 may then respond via the subscribing units 106, 108 and 110 to indicate to the PCIUs 116, 118 and 113 the particular capabilities of respective subscribing units. Based the information exchanged, the PCIUs 113, 116 and 118 direct the subscribing units to communicate in particular fashions with the base stations 112 and 114. Operation in the particular fashion continues until changes are made.

While the PCIUs 113, 116 and 118 are shown resident in the MSC 102 and base stations 112 and 114, respectively, the functionality provided by the PCIUs need not be resident in each location. For example, a single PCIU 113 in the MSC 102 may facilitate operation according to the present invention. Alternatively, PCIUs 116 and 118 residing within the base stations 112 and 114 could also, by themselves, accomplish the desired operation. Thus, in general, operations required must merely be accomplished by the "network" (the base stations 112 and 114 and the MSC 102 in combination) in coordination with the subscribing units 106, 108 and 110.

Operation according to the present invention may be accomplished by particular hardware components within the network or by general hardware components programmed to operate according to the present invention. Likewise, operations accomplished by the IUs 120, 122 and 124 of the subscribing units 106, 108 and 110, respectively, may be accomplished by specialized hardware or by generalized hardware specifically programmed to perform such operations.

In a particular example of operation of the wireless communication system 100, subscribing unit 106 operates according to the AMPS standard, protocol revision IS-91 and supports no extended services. In response to a broadcast request or query request on an analog control channel, the IU 120 of the subscribing unit 106 responds to the PCIU 116, indicating its supported operating protocol, protocol revision and that it supports no extended services. The PCIU 116 coordinates further operation with PCIU 113 causing base stations 112 and 114 to communicate with subscribing unit 106 in such supported AMPS standard according to protocol revision IS-91. Further, PCIU 113 prevents the delivery of extended services to subscribing unit 106 even if the subscribing unit 106 would otherwise receive such extended services.

In another operation of the wireless communication system 100, subscribing unit 110 operates according to both the AMPS standard and the CDMA standard. In such case,

subscribing unit 110 may communicate with the base station 102 according to either standard but may prefer operation under the CDMA standard. Further, the subscribing unit 110 may support a particular protocol revision for each standard. Moreover, the subscribing unit 110 may receive extended services when operating according to the CDMA standard via standard delivery protocols but cannot support extended services under the AMPS standard.

When the subscribing unit 110 first contacts base station 114, it responds to an analog beacon signal on a control channel. The base station 114 and the subscribing unit then establish dialog wherein the IU 124 in the subscribing unit indicates to the PCIU 118 in the base station 114 that the subscribing unit 110 supports a certain protocol revision of the CDMA standard. The IU 124 also indicates to the PCIU 118 that the subscribing unit 110 supports extended services when operating according to the CDMA standard and its supported delivery mechanism. The PCIU 118, in conjunction with the PCIU 113 in the MSC 102 then determines how subsequent communications will occur. Should the base station 114 support the CDMA standard, the PCIU 118 and PCIU 113 will then direct the IU 124 of the subscribing unit 114 to operate according to the CDMA standard. In subsequent communications with the subscribing unit 110, the base station 114 (and also base station 112) operates according to the supported protocol revision of CDMA standard and provides extended services to the subscribing unit 114 as indicated.

FIG. 2 illustrates an alternative wireless communication system 200 constructed according to the present invention. As shown, the wireless communication system 200 includes mobile switching centers 202A and 202B interconnected either directly or via the PSTN 201. Each of these mobile switching centers 202A and 202B supports additional components that provide respective wireless communication coverage. For example, MSC 202A provides service to <sup>base station controller</sup> ~~base switching center~~ (BSC) 208 which connects to base transceiver stations 210 and 212. As

is further shown, MSC 202B supports BSC 218 which in turn supports base transceiver stations (BTSs) 220 and 222. In a typical installation, the MSCs 202A and 202B would also support further connections to other BSCs (not shown). Each of the BTSs provides wireless communication within a respective cell. For example, BTS 210 provides coverage within cell 214, BTS 212 provides coverage within cell 216, BTS 220 provides coverage within cell 224, and BTS 222 provides coverage within cell 226. These cells 214, 216, 224 and 226 are shown adjacent one another for illustrative purposes only. In a typical wireless communication system, BTSs would be spaced to provide complete coverage within a service area.

Each of the MSCs 202A and 202B includes a home location register (HLR) and a visitor location register (VLR). For example, MSC 202A includes HLR 204A and VLR 206A while MSC 202B includes HLR 204B and VLR 206B. Each of the HLRs 204A and 204B includes subscriber information for those subscribing units that have their home location respective to the particular MSC 202A or 202B, as the case may be. Upon activation of a subscribing unit within an area served by the wireless communication system 200, subscription information is moved from one of the HLRs 204A or 204B into one of the VLRs 206A or 206B, depending upon the cell within which the subscribing unit becomes active.

For example, assume that a subscribing unit 228 becomes active at position 230 within cell 214 served by MSC 202A. However, MSC 202B is the subscribing unit's 228 home MSC. Thus, upon such activation, subscriber information is retrieved from HLR 204B and loaded into VLR 206A. MSC 202A then uses the retrieved subscriber information to provide service for the subscribing unit 228 within those cells served by the MSC 202A. These operations are generally known in the art and not previously described herein except as to expand upon the teachings of the present invention.

During its operation within the service area provided by the wireless communication system 200, the subscribing unit 228 moves from and to various positions within the service area. As discussed, at position 230 the subscribing unit 228 is initially activated. Then, the subscribing unit 228 listens for a broadcast signal from BTS 210 which requests that the subscribing unit 228 provide a communication protocol capability indication and optionally, an indication of the extended services it supports and supported delivery protocols. When the subscribing unit 228 receives the broadcast signal, the subscribing unit 228 responds, indicating its protocol capabilities, its protocol capability revisions, those extended services it supports and its supported extended services delivery mechanisms.

Alternatively, the subscribing unit 228 may be queried to respond with such information. Upon such a query request, it provides the information. Typically, the broadcast signal and response is on a control channel. However, the query request and response could be either on the control channel or a voice channel, depending upon whether ongoing communication exists. The PCIU 104A, in cooperation with an IU in the subscribing unit, then determines how subsequent communications will be performed in supported locations. After the determination is made, the pertinent information is stored in the VLR 206A for reference during further operations.

When subscribing unit 228 moves from location 230 to location 234, it has moved from cell 214 supported by BTS 210 to cell 216 which is supported by BTS 212. Since cell 216 is also served by MSC 202A, no additional steps must be taken. Such is the case because information relating to subscribing unit 228 resides within VLR 206A and operation under the same protocol and protocol revision may continue. However, should the BTS 212 not support the current set of operating parameters determined, the PCIU 104A will then coordinate with the subscribing unit 228 different operating parameters. The BTS 212 will then communicate with the subscribing unit 228 according to these different operating parameters.



Subsequently, when subscribing unit 228 moves from position 234 within cell 216 to position 238 within cell 224, the subscribing unit has moved from the service area of MSC 202A to the service area of MSC 202B. Thus, when the subscribing unit moves to cell 224, subscriber information may be downloaded from HLR 204B to VLR 206B depending upon the particular operation of the system 200. Further, information relating to the protocol and extended service capabilities of the subscribing unit 228 must also be obtained. While the information could, under some circumstances, be transferred from VLR 206A to VLR 206B, since the information in VLR 206A was determined based upon the protocols and protocol revisions supported by MSC 202A and related components, it may be useless for subsequent operation under MSC 202B. Thus, the PCIU 104B typically will obtain current information from the subscribing unit 228.

Should the subscribing unit 228 have ongoing communication with BTS 220 while subscribing unit 228 moves from position 234 to position 238, the PCIU 104B may obtain the information via the voice channel by sharing the voice channel with the ongoing communication. Alternatively, the PCIU 104B could synthesize such information by those techniques previously described for the control channel. Once the information is synthesized, the VLR 206B is updated and subsequent communications under the MSC 202B are performed according to the information.

FIG. 3 illustrates the structure of records contained within VLR 204A or VLR 204B of MSCs 202A and 202B according to the present invention. VLR records 300 includes standard entries relating to subscription information for particular subscribing units as well as entries relating to the operation of the a wireless communication system constructed according to the present invention. While entries 301 and 310 are shown, with each corresponding to a different

subscribing unit, the VLR records 300 will contain entries for every subscribing unit operating within the area served by the respective MSC.

As was previously described, when a subscribing unit initially becomes active within a service area served by an MSC, subscription information from the subscribing unit's home location register are loaded into the VLR. Such standard entries 302A are retrieved from the HLR of the respective subscribing unit. However, the subscribing unit's revision levels (standards supported) 304A, the list of extended features supported by the subscribing unit 306A, and the air interface protocols supported by the subscribing unit 308A are determined by the PCIU via communication with the subscribing unit IU.

Subscribing unit revision levels 304A and 304B indicate the particular ~~communications~~ *communication standard (S)* supported by the subscribing unit. Mobile revision levels under the AMPS standards could include, for example, IS-3, 553, IS-88, IS-91, 553-A, and IS-91-A. The lists of features supported 306A and 306B indicates those extended services supported by the respective subscribing unit, for example, calling line ID, message waiting notification, and short message services. The lists of features supported also indicate the manner in which the extended services are delivered to the subscribing unit. Finally, the lists of air interfaces supported 308A and 308B indicate the protocols supported by the subscribing units. The air interfaces supported 308A and 308B may indicate the protocol or protocols that support such features for the respective subscribing units.

FIG. 4 illustrates various registers provided within a subscribing unit constructed according to the present invention. Registers PUREG 402, PDREG 404, LREG 406, LRCC 408, and RAND 410 are registers employed during normal operation of the subscribing unit. Register PUREG 402 represents a power up registration. Register PDREG 404 represents the power down registration. The register LREG 406 represents location area registration.

Register PCID<sub>S</sub> 412 is the protocol capability identification register and is set at zero at the power-up. Register PCI\_HOME<sub>S</sub> 414 represents the protocol capability indicator flag for the HOME mobile station. Register PCI\_ROAM<sub>S</sub> 416 is the protocol capability indicator for roaming. Register SID<sub>S</sub> 418 is the system ID of the serving system (Serving System ID). Register SID<sub>R</sub> 420 is the system ID of the receiving system, the received system ID. Finally, register BIS<sub>S</sub> 422 is the busy-idle status bit register.

FIG. 5 illustrates a generalized flow diagram for the operation of a wireless communication system according to the present invention. Operation commences at step 501 wherein the subscribing unit powers up (or resets) within a cell served by the wireless communication system. An example of such operation is illustrated with respect to subscribing unit 228 operating at position 230 within cell 214 illustrated in FIG. 2. After such power up at step 501, operation proceeds to step 502 wherein the subscribing unit initializes the parameters, i.e. the contents of the registers previously described with respect to FIG. 4. In such case, the subscribing unit sets the contents of each register described in FIG. 4 to the logical value zero. Thus, each of the registers PUREG 402, PDREG 404, LREG 406, LRCC 408, RAND 410, PCID<sub>S</sub> 412, PCI\_HOME<sub>S</sub> 414, PCI\_ROAM<sub>S</sub> 416, SID<sub>S</sub> 418, SID<sub>R</sub> 420 and BIS<sub>S</sub> 422 are set to a logical zero value at step 502. From step 502 operation proceeds to step 504 wherein the subscribing unit locks onto a control channel. As is known, control channels are channels provided that allow the base stations (BTS, BSC, and MSC in combination) to establish communication with subscribing units operating within respective service areas.

Once such control channel has been locked onto at step 504, operation proceeds to step 506 wherein the subscribing unit receives and updates its control information. During receiving and updating the control information, the subscribing unit may determine that it is not in the

same system (SID) in which it previously operated and updates its internal parameters accordingly. From step 506, operation proceeds to step 510 wherein the subscribing unit listens to the control channel while entering and awaiting instructions from the network. In such idle state at step 510, the subscribing unit may enter various operations.

5           Standard operations include originating a call at step 520, registering at step 524, receiving a page at step 528 and authenticating at step 532. Upon originating a call at step 520, operation relating to such origination would be serviced at step 522. Upon completion of step 522 operation would proceed to step 504. Upon entering a registration operation, the registration is serviced at step 526 and operation also proceeds then to step 504. A paging operation at step 10 528 may include receiving a page or responding to a page. After such operation at step 528, the page request and response is serviced at step 530. From step 530, operation proceeds again to step 504. Upon initiation of authentication at step 532, operation proceeds to step 534 wherein the authentication is serviced. From step 534 operation proceeds to step 504.

          According to the present invention, the subscribing unit may receive a broadcast receipt at 15 step 512. Such broadcast receipt may cause the subscribing unit to initiate a PCI registration at step 514. The operation of step 514 will be discussed in more detail subsequently. Once the PCI registration is complete at step 514, operation returns to step 504. At step 516, the subscribing unit may receive a PCI query order. Upon receiving a PCI query order at step 516, the subscribing unit executes a PCI order confirmation at step 518. Such PCI order confirmation 20 causes the subscribing unit to provide standard and feature information to the base station that will cause the VLR record corresponding to the subscribing unit to be updated. Such is also the case with the information provided in the PCI registration response at step 514. From both steps 514 and 518 operation proceeds again to step 504.

FIGs. 6A, 6B, and 6C illustrate operation of the wireless communication system according to the present invention in responding to a broadcast receipt. Such steps were previously described in general at steps 512 and 514 of FIG. 5. Upon receipt of a broadcast at step 601, the subscribing unit proceeds to step 602 wherein it determines whether register contents  $SID_R$  are equal to register contents  $SID_S$ . The parameter  $SID_R$  was previously received at step 512 and represents the identification of the current system providing wireless communication to the subscribing unit. Thus, with parameter  $SID_S$  representing the previous system ID, the subscribing unit determines whether this particular broadcast reception has been previously responded to. If the answer to such determination at step 602 is no, operation proceeds to step 604 wherein the system parameters for the current system are received. Then, from step 604, operation proceeds to step 605 wherein operation then proceeds back to step 504 of FIG. 5.

However, if at step 602 it is determined  $SID_R$  is equal to  $SID_S$  operation proceeds to step 606 wherein the subscribing unit receives an access type parameter message from the base station. Such access type parameter messages include local control messages, access type parameter messages, new access channel set messages, registration increment messages, location area messages, random challenge A messages, random challenge B messages, registration ID messages, a rescan message, and any other message required to provide such protocol and standard operation.

From step 606 operation proceeds to step 608 wherein the subscribing unit updates its busy idle status bit ( $BIS_S$ ) which is set to the value of the busy idle status field of the received message. Also updated are the  $PCI\_HOME_S$  register value and the  $PCI\_ROAM_S$  register values 414 and 416, respectively. Operation then proceeds to step 610 where it is determined whether

the subscribing unit is roaming. If the subscribing unit is not roaming, operation proceeds to step 612 where it is determined whether the register contents PCI\_HOME<sub>S</sub> is equal to one. If the PCI\_HOME<sub>S</sub> register is not equal to one operation proceeds to off page connector 614. However, if the PCI\_HOME<sub>S</sub> register contents is equal to one, operation proceeds to step 618.

5 If at step 610 it is determined that the subscribing unit is roaming, operation proceeds to step 616. If at step 616 register contents PCI\_ROAM<sub>S</sub> equal to zero then operation proceeds to off page connector 614. However, if at step 616 it is determined that the register contents PCI\_ROAM<sub>S</sub> is not equal to zero, operation proceeds to step 618.

At step 618 it is determined whether the PCID<sub>S</sub> is equal to one. If the PCID<sub>S</sub> is equal to one operation proceeds to off page connector 614. However, if register contents PCID<sub>S</sub> is not equal to one, then operation proceeds to step 620 wherein the register PCID<sub>S</sub> is set one. From step 620, operation proceeds to step 622 wherein the mobile accesses the system with the PCI registration indication. Such steps associated with step 622 will be discussed in more detail with reference to FIG. 6C. From step 622 operation proceeds to step 624 wherein operation proceeds again to step 504 of FIG. 5.

Referring now to FIG. 6B, from off page connector 614, operation proceeds to step 630 wherein <sup>the</sup>receiving system identifier SID<sub>R</sub> is updated. From step 630, operation proceeds to step 632 where it is determined whether SID<sub>R</sub> is equal to SID<sub>S</sub>. If such is not the case at step 632, operation proceeds to step 634 wherein the operation proceeds again to step 504 of FIG. 5.

20 However, if at step 632 it is determined that SID<sub>R</sub> is equal to SID<sub>S</sub>, then operation proceeds to step 636 wherein the numeric values associated with the system are updated in the subscribing unit. Thus, effectively, at such point, parameters identifying the most recent system within which the subscribing unit has established operation become current.

Next, at step 638, it is determined whether autonomous registration is required. If autonomous registration is not required, operation proceeds to step 640 wherein the subscribing unit responds to the overhead information via communication with the base station. Then, from step 640, operation proceeds at step 641 back to step 614 wherein the subscribing unit continues its response to the overhead information. If at step 638, autonomous registration is not required, operation proceeds to step 642 wherein the subscribing unit accesses the base station with a system registration indication. From step 642 operation then proceeds again to step 504 of FIG. 5 at step 643.

FIG. 6C illustrates in more detail operation accomplished in step 622 of FIG. 6A. First, at step 650, the subscribing unit sends word A to the base station. Word A, as illustrated in Table 1 below, includes an order qualifier for the subscribing unit as well as mobile identification number subpart one. From step 650 operation proceeds to step 652 where it is determined whether the response is a PCI registration. If the response is not a PCI registration at step 652, the subscribing unit performs the action required which is not a PCI registration action at step 654. From step 654 operation proceeds again to step 504 of FIG. 5.

However, if the activity is a PCI registration at step 652 operation proceeds to step 658 wherein the subscribing unit sends word B to the base station. Word B, as illustrated in Table 2 below includes mobile identification number (MIN) subpart two as well as other information. Then, at step 660 it is determined whether authentication is required of the subscribing unit. If authentication is not required, operation proceeds to step 662 where it is determined whether the serial number is requested by the base station. If the serial number is not requested by the base station operation at step 662, operation proceeds to step 664 wherein word C, which would otherwise include the serial number, is not sent by the subscribing unit. However, if the serial

number is required to be sent at step 662, the subscribing unit sends such serial number as word C at step 666. From both step 664 and step 666 operation proceeds to step 676.

**Table 1 - Word A - Abbreviated Address Word**

Information Element	Length (bits)
F	1
NAWC	3
T	1
S	1
E	1
ER=0	1
SCM (3-0)	4
MIN1	24
P	12

**Table 2 - Word B - Extended Address Word**

Information Element	Length (bits)
F = 0	1
NAWC	3
LOCAL/MSG_TYPE =TBD	5
ORDQ = TBD	3
ORDER = TBD	5
LT	1
EP	1
SCM(4)	1
MPCI	2
SDCC1	2
SDCC2	2
MIN2 <sub>33-24</sub>	10
P	12



If authentication is required at step 660, operation proceeds to step 670 where it is determined whether or not the serial number is required. If the serial number is not required, then the authentication which may include protocol information is sent at step 672. However, if the serial number is required at step 670 the subscribing unit sends the serial number and authentication at step 674. From both step 672 and step 674 operation proceeds to step 676.

At step 676 it is determined whether the access is a PCI registration by determining whether  $PCID_S = 1$ . If the access is not a PCI registration operation, proceeds to step 678 wherein the required action is performed. If the access is a PCI registration request at step 676, operation proceeds to step 680 wherein registration confirmation is awaited by the subscribing unit. Upon receipt of such registration confirmation operation proceeds to step 678 as it does from step 676. At step 678, operation proceeds again to step 504 of FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 illustrates operation according to the present invention in more detail than those steps described at blocks 516 and 518 of FIG. 5. At step 702, the subscribing unit receives a PCI query order. Upon such receipt of the PCI query order, operation proceeds to step 704 wherein the subscribing unit enters a system access with a PCI order confirmation. Then, the subscribing unit sends word A at step 706.

From step 706 operation proceeds to step 708 where it is determined whether the access is an order confirmation. If the access is not an order confirmation, operation proceeds to step 710 wherein the required action is performed and then to step 712. At step 712, it is determined whether word B is to be sent. If so, operation proceeds to step 714 where word B is sent to the base station. Also, if at step 708 it is determined that the access is not an order confirmation, operation also proceeds to step 714 wherein word B is sent. From step 714, operation proceeds to step 720. At step 720 the action to be taken is determined. After such determination at step

720, the subscribing unit enters an await message task at step 722 wherein the subscribing unit waits further instructions from the base station.

FIG. 8 illustrates operation upon entering the await message task described with respect to FIG. 7. Upon entering the await message task at step 802, a timer is set and the subscribing unit waits. Upon the receipt of a message at step 804 the subscribing unit determines whether the message is a release message at step 810. If the message is a release message, operation proceeds to step 816 wherein the subscribing unit receives the message, presents the message and is released. Operation then proceeds from step 816 where operation proceeds again to step 504 of FIG. 5. However, if at step 810, it is determined that the message is not a release message, operation proceeds to step 812 wherein it is determined that the message is a message waiting notification. If the message is not a message wait notification, operation proceeds to step 802 without a timer reset. If at step 812 it is determined that the message is a message waiting notification, operation proceeds to step 818.

Upon a timeout at step 806, operation proceeds to step 818 and then to step 504 of FIG. 5. Such operation would occur when the subscribing unit receives no message from the base station during the expected time period. Such could be the case during heavy loading periods or if the subscribing unit has lost communication with the base station.

FIG. 9 illustrates operation according to step 518 of FIG. 5 but when the subscribing unit is in communication with the base station on a voice channel. In such case, the subscribing unit receives a PCI query order at step 902 over the voice channel. During ongoing communications, the base station interrupts for a small period of time any voice communication to initiate contact with the subscribing unit on the voice channel. During such contact, PCI query information is sent to the subscribing unit and the subscribing unit responds according to such query. However, during voice communication initiation operations wherein ongoing voice communication has not

been established, such PCI query may be sent to the subscribing unit and the subscribing unit may respond to such PCI query without interrupting such ongoing voice communications.

From step 902, operation proceeds to step 904 wherein the subscribing unit and base station continue the voice communications. During continued voice communications, the  
5 subscribing unit may respond to the base station or may respond to the PCI query if it has not previously done so. In such case, the subscribing unit may wait for a window to open during which it may respond to the base station. When such window is opened at step 906, operation proceeds to step 908 wherein the subscribing unit provides a PCI report to the base station. From step 908 operation proceeds again to step 904 wherein the voice communication is continued.

From step 904, operation may proceed to step 910 wherein the voice communication is ended. Upon the end of such voice communication of step 910, operation proceeds to step 912 wherein operation returns to step 504 of FIG. 5. Thus, PCI registration based upon a query order may be accomplished over the voice channel when such channel is available during normal operations.

Appendices A, B and C illustrate the principles of the present invention incorporated into three separate protocol standards. However, the principles of the present invention could be  
15 implemented into additional protocol standards as well.

In view of the above detailed description of the present invention and associated drawings, other modifications and variations will now become apparent to those skilled in the art.  
20 It should also be apparent that such other modifications and variations may be effected without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention as set forth in the claims which follow.

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## **Appendix A**

### **Particular Applicability of the Present Invention to the EIA/TIA 553A Standard**

## 1.1 Scope

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[...]

## 1.2 Definitions

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For the purposes of this Standard, the following definitions apply.

[...]

**Numeric Information.** Numeric information is used to describe the operation of the mobile station.

[...]

The numeric indicators are:

[...]

- $BSPC_s$  The base station protocol capability received in the Access Type parameters Global Action Overhead message. It indicates the advanced air-interface standards supported by the system.
- $BSCAP_s$  The base station core analog protocol received in the Access Type parameters Global Action Overhead message. It indicates the version of the core analog standard supported by the system.
- $MSPC_p$  The mobile station protocol capability identifies the advanced air-interface standard that the mobile station supports
- $MSCAP_p$  The mobile station core analog protocol specifies the version of the core analog standard that the mobile station supports
- [...]

- $PCSID_s$  The stored value of the latest SID in which the mobile station sent a protocol capability registration message

[...]

- $PCI\_Home_s$  Home mobile Protocol Capability. Indicates whether a home MS shall report its protocol capability.

- $PCI\_Roam_s$  Roaming mobile Protocol Capability . Indicates whether a roaming MS shall report its protocol capability.

- Update Protocol Capability ID Status. Indicates whether the mobile station should report its protocol capability to the serving system.

- .[...]

Orders. The following orders can be sent to a mobile station from a base station:

- [...]
- PCI Query: This order is used to inform the mobile that it shall report its protocol capability
- [...]

## 2 Mobile Station

---

[...]

---

### 2.6 Call processing

---

[...]

#### 2.6.1 Initialization

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##### 2.6.1.1 Retrieve system parameters

---

If this task has been entered as a result of a power up condition the mobile station must:

- Set  $PUREG_s = 0$ ,  $PDREG_s = 0$ ,  $LREG_s = 0$ ,  $LRCC_s = 0$ ,  $RAND_s = 0$ ,  $PCSID_s = 0$ ,  $BSPC_s = 0$ ,  $BSCAP_s = 0$ ,  $PCI\_Home_s = 0$ ,  $PCI\_Roam_s = 0$ ,  $SID_s = 0$ , and  $SID_r = 0$ .
- Set the first-registration ID status to enabled.
- Set the first-idle ID status to enabled.
- Set the first-location-area ID status to enabled.
- Set the location-registration ID status to enabled.
- Set the Update Protocol Capability ID status to disabled

[...]

##### 2.6.1.1.1 Scan dedicated control channels

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[...]

##### 2.6.1.1.2 Update overhead information

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[...]

- If  $SID_r \neq SID_s$ , the mobile station shall set registration increment ( $REGINCR_s$ ) to its default value of 450, set the first-location-area ID status to enabled, set  $LRCC_s = 0$  and set  $RAND_s = 0$ .
- Set the first-registration ID status to enabled.

The mobile station must then enter the Paging Channel Selection Task (see §2.6.1.2).

[...]

### 2.6.1.2 Paging channel selection

---

[...]

## 2.6.2 Idle

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During the Idle Task, a mobile station must execute each of the following four (sub)tasks (see §§2.6.2.1, 2.6.2.2, 2.6.2.3, and 2.6.2.4) at least every 46.3 ms, the periodicity of word blocks on the forward control channel. If the mobile station is not listening to a control channel of the preferred system, it may exit the Idle task and enter the Retrieve System Parameters Task (see §2.6.1.1).

### 2.6.2.1 Response to overhead information

---

Whenever a mobile station receives an overhead message train (see §3.7.1.2), the mobile station must update  $SID_r$  (see §2.6.1.2.2) and then compare  $SID_s$  with  $SID_r$ . If  $SID_s \neq SID_r$ , the mobile station must exit the Idle Task and enter the Retrieve System Parameters Task (see §2.6.1.1).

If  $SID_s = SID_r$ , the mobile station shall update the following numeric values using information contained in the system parameter overhead message:

- Serial number bit ( $S_s$ ): Set  $S_s$  to the value in the S field.
- Registration bit ( $R_s$ ): If the roam status is disabled, set  $R_s$  to the value of the REGH field; if the roam status is enabled, set  $R_s$  to the value of the REGR field.
- Extended address bit ( $E_s$ ): Set  $E_s$  to the value in the E field.
- Authentication bit ( $AUTH_s$ ): Set  $AUTH_s$  to the value in the AUTH field.
- Discontinuous transmission bit ( $DTX_s$ ): Set  $DTX_s$  to the value of the DTX field.
- Number of paging channels ( $N_s$ ): Set  $N_s$  to 1 plus the value of the N-1 field.
- Read-control-filler bit ( $RCF_s$ ): Set  $RCF_s$  to the value of the RCF field.
- Combined paging/access bit ( $CPA_s$ ): Set  $CPA_s$  to the value of the CPA field.
- Number of access channels ( $CMAX_s$ ): Set  $CMAX_s$  to 1 plus the value of the CMAX-1 field.
- Determine control channel boundaries for accessing the system ( $FIRSTCHA_s$  and  $LASTCHA_s$ ) by using the following algorithm:
  - If the serving-system status is enabled,
    - + If  $CPA_s = 1$ , set  $FIRSTCHA_s$  to the first dedicated control channel for System A (834.990 MHz mobile transmit, 879.990 MHz base station transmit).
    - + If  $CPA_s = 0$ , set  $FIRSTCHA_s$  to the value of the first dedicated control channel for System A minus  $N_s$ .
    - +  $LASTCHA_s = FIRSTCHA_s - CMAX_s + 1$ .

- If the serving-system status is disabled,
  - + If  $CPA_S = 1$ , set  $FIRSTCHA_S$  to the first dedicated control channel for System B (835.020 MHz mobile transmit, 880.020 MHz base station transmit).
  - + If  $CPA_S = 0$ , set  $FIRSTCHA_S$  to the value of the first dedicated control channel for System B plus  $N_S$ .
  - +  $LASTCHA_c = FIRSTCHA_c + CMAX_S - 1$ .

If  $SID_S = SID_{S-P}$ ,  $PUREG_{S-P} = 1$  and the first-idle ID status is enabled, the mobile station shall initiate an autonomous registration by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with a “registration” indication.

If Update Protocol Capability ID status is enabled and  $PCSID_s = SID_s$  then initiate Protocol Capability registration by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with a “capability registration” indication.

The mobile station must then respond as indicated to each of the following messages, if received in the overhead message train. The order in which the mobile station must respond to the messages, if two or more are received, is given by their order in the following list:

1. Local Control Messages: If the local control status is enabled (see §2.6.1.2.2) the mobile station must respond to the local control messages.
2. Access Type Parameters Message: The MS shall perform the following:
- The busy-idle status bit (BIS<sub>s</sub>) must be set to the value of the BIS field of the received message.
  - The mobile station shall set PCI\_Home<sub>s</sub> to the value of the PCI Home field of the message.
  - The mobile station shall set PCI\_Roam<sub>s</sub> to the value of the PCI Roam of the message.
  - The Base Station Protocol Capability indicator (BSPC<sub>s</sub>) must be set to the value of the BSPC field of the received message
  - The System core analog protocol capability indicator (BSCAP<sub>s</sub>) must be set to the value of the BSCAP field of the received message
- If BSCAP<sub>s</sub> indicates that the system supports TIA/EIA-553-A or later revisions of the core analog standard
- Then: If: PCSID<sub>s</sub> <> SID<sub>s</sub>, and :
- If:
- + Roam status is enabled and PCI\_Roam<sub>s</sub> is enabled, or
  - + Roam status is disabled and PCI\_Home<sub>s</sub> is enabled,



Then: the mobile station shall initiate Protocol Capability registration by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with a “capability registration” indication, set Update Protocol Capability ID status to enabled, and set PCSIDs to SIDs

32. New Access Channel Set Message:

[...]

43. Registration Increment Message: The mobile station must set REGINCR<sub>s</sub> to the value of the REGINCR field in the message.

54. Location Area Message: The mobile station must set PUREG<sub>s</sub>, PDREG<sub>s</sub>, LREG<sub>s</sub> and LOCAID<sub>s</sub> to the values contained in the corresponding fields of the received message and then set PUREG<sub>s-p</sub> equal to PUREG<sub>s</sub>.

[...]

65. Random Challenge A Message: The mobile station must set the corresponding portion of its internal RAND1<sub>s</sub> to the value of the RAND1\_A field in the Global Action Message (see §2.3.12.1.2 for updating of RAND)

76. Random Challenge B Message: The mobile station must set the corresponding portion of its internal RAND1<sub>s</sub> to the value of the RAND1\_B field in the Global Action Message (see §2.3.12.1.2 for updating of RAND).

87. Registration ID Message: If R<sub>s</sub> = 1, the mobile station must perform the following:

[...]

98. Rescan Message: The mobile station must immediately exit this task and enter the Initialization Task (see §2.6.1).

109. Any Other Message (including messages and global action types herein defined as ‘Reserved’): Use the message for NAWC-counting, but do not attempt to execute the message.

#### **2.6.2.2 Page match**

---

[...]

#### **2.6.2.3 Order**

---

The mobile station must monitor mobile station control messages for orders and must attempt to match both MIN1<sub>p</sub> and MIN2<sub>p</sub> to MIN1<sub>r</sub> and MIN2<sub>r</sub>, respectively. All decoded MIN bits must match to cause the mobile station to respond to the order. The responses to the following orders are:

- Audit order: The mobile station must enter the System Access Task (see §2.6.3) with an “order confirmation” indication.

- Local control order: The action to be taken depends on the local control field.
- SSD update order: The mobile station computes SSD\_A\_NEW and SSD\_B\_NEW and selects a RANDBS as described in §2.3.12.1.8. The mobile station must then enter the System Access Task (see §2.6.3) with a “base station challenge” indication.
- PCI Query: The MS shall enter the system Access Task (see §2.6.3) with an “PCI Order confirmation” indication
- Unique challenge order: The mobile station executes the Unique Challenge procedure as in §2.3.12.1.5. The mobile station must then enter the System Access Task (see §2.6.3) with an “order confirmation” indication.
- Any other order: Ignore order.

[...]

**2.6.3 System access**

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**2.6.3.1 Set access parameters**

[...]

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**2.6.3.2 Scan access channels**

[...]

---

**2.6.3.3 Retrieve access attempt parameters**

[...]

---

**2.6.3.4 Update overhead information**

Note: If the access is an origination or a page response, the mobile station may exit this task and enter the Serving-System Determination Task (see §2.6.3.12) based upon user preference or quality of received signal.

If this task is not completed within 1.5 seconds, the mobile station must exit this task and enter the Serving-System Determination Task (see §2.6.3.12). If the Update Overhead Information Task is completed, the mobile station must enter the Seize Reverse Control Channel Task (see §2.6.3.5)

The mobile station must receive an overhead message train (see §3.7.1.2).

- Authentication bit (AUTH<sub>s</sub>): Set AUTH<sub>s</sub> to the value in the AUTH field.

If the access is a registration, an origination or a page response, the mobile station shall perform the following:

- Update System Identification (SID<sub>r</sub>). Set the 14 most significant bits of SID<sub>r</sub> to the value of the SID1 field. Set the least significant bit of SID<sub>r</sub> to ‘1’ if the serving-system status is enabled; otherwise, set the bit to ‘0’.
- Compare SID<sub>r</sub> with SID<sub>s</sub>. If the access is a registration or a page

response and if  $SID_r \neq SID_s$ , then the mobile station must exit the Update Overhead Information Task and enter the Serving System Determination Task (see §2.6.3.12). If the access is an origination and if  $SID_r \neq SID_s$ , then the mobile station may optionally exit the Update Overhead Information Task and enter the Serving-System Determination Task (see §2.6.3.12). Otherwise, the mobile station shall continue to process this task.

- If this access is an origination or a page response, the mobile station must compare  $SID_r$  with  $SID_{s-p}$ . If  $SID_r \neq SID_{s-p}$ , the mobile station must set  $RAND_s$  equal to zero.

The mobile station must act as indicated below in response to the following global action messages, if received in the overhead message train:

- Overload Control Message.
  - If this access is an origination, the mobile station must examine the value of the overload class field (OLC) identified by  $ACCOLC_p$ . If the identified OLC field is set to '0', the mobile station must exit this task and enter the Serving-System Determination Task (see §2.6.3.12); if the identified OLC field is set to '1', the mobile station must continue to respond to messages in the overhead message train.
  - Otherwise, the mobile station must continue to respond to messages in the overhead message train.
- Access Type Parameters Message:
  - The busy-idle status bit ( $BIS_s$ ) must be set to the value of the BIS field of the received message.
  - The mobile station shall set  $PCI\_Home_s$  to the value of the  $PCI\_Home_s$  field of the message.
  - The mobile station shall set  $PCI\_Roam_s$  to the value of the  $PCI\_Roam_s$  of the message.
  - The Base Station Protocol Capability indicator ( $BSPC_s$ ) must be set to the value of the BSPC field of the received message
  - The System core analog protocol capability indicator ( $BSCAP_s$ ) must be set to the value of the BSCAP field of the received message

If  $BSCAP_s$  indicates that the system supports TIA/EIA-553-A or later revisions of the core analog standard

Then: If:  $PCSID_s \supset SID_s$ , and :

- If:

- + Roam status is enabled and  $PCI\_Roam_s$  is enabled, or
- + Roam status is disabled and  $PCI\_Home_s$  is enabled,

Then: the mobile station shall set Update Protocol Capabilty ID status to enabled, and set PCSIDs to SIDs

[...]

#### **2.6.3.7 Service request**

---

The mobile station must continue to send its message to the base station. The information that must be sent is as follows (with the formats given in §2.7.1):

Word A must always be sent.

If:

- $E_s = 1$ , or
- $LT_s = 1$ , or
- $AUTH_s = 1$ , or
- the ROAM status is enabled, or
- the ROAM status is disabled and  $EX_p = 1$ , or
- the access is an "order confirmation", or
- the access is a "registration", or
- the access is a "capability registration", or
- the access is a "base station challenge", or
- the mobile station was paged with a two-word mobile station control message, or
- $RCF = 1$ ,

THEN word B must be sent.

[...]

<u>S<sub>s</sub> Bit</u>	<u>Type of System Access</u>			
	<u>Registration Origination Page Response where AUTH<sub>s</sub> = 0</u>	<u>Registration Origination Page Response where AUTH<sub>s</sub> = 1</u>	<u>Unique Challenge Order Confirmation</u>	<u>Base Station Challenge</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>Send no Word C</u>	<u>Send Authentication Word C</u>	<u>Send Unique Challenge Order Confirmation Word C</u>	<u>Send Base Station Challenge Word C</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>Send Serial Number Word C</u>	<u>Send Serial Number Word C and Authentication Word C</u>	<u>Send Serial Number Word C and Unique Challenge Order Confirmation Word C</u>	<u>Send Serial Number Word C and Base Station Challenge Word C</u>

- If access is “capability registration” and Update Protocol Capability ID status is enabled, Protocol Capability Registration Word C must be sent and Update Protocol Capability ID status must be disabled
- If access is “registration” and Update Protocol Capability ID status is enabled, Protocol Capability Registration Word C must be sent and Update Protocol Capability ID status must be disabled
- If access is “PCI order confirmation”, the MS shall enter Await message Task (see 2.6.3.8).

[...]

### 2.6.3.8 Await message

[...]

If the access is an origination or page response:

- Initial Voice Channel Designation Message (see §3.7.1.1): The mobile station must update the parameters as set in the message. If R<sub>s</sub> = 1, the mobile station must enter the Autonomous Registration Update Task (see §2.6.3.11), supplying a “success” indication. Then enter the Confirm Initial Voice Channel Task (see §2.6.4.2).

[...]

If the access is an origination:

[...]

If the access is a PCI Order Confirmation:

- Release: The mobile station must enter the Serving-System Determination Task (see §2.6.3.12).
- Message Waiting Order: If the mobile station is capable of performing Message Waiting Notification, the mobile station shall indicate the presence of messages waiting based on the information contained in the message type field of the Message Waiting order (i.e., 0 for clear or no messages, other non-zero values indicate the number of messages waiting). The mobile station then enters the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an “order confirmation” indication.

If the access is a Base Station Challenge:

[...]

## **2.6.4 Mobile station control**

### **2.6.4.1 Loss of radio link continuity**

[...]

### **2.6.4.2 Confirm initial voice channel**

[...]

### **2.6.4.3 Alerting**

#### **2.6.4.3.1 Waiting for order**

[...]

- Within 100 ms of the receipt of any of the orders listed below (see §3.7.2), the mobile station must compare  $SCC_s$  to the present SAT color code (PSCC) field in the received message. If  $SCC_s \neq PSCC$ , the order must be ignored. If  $SCC_s = PSCC$ , the order timer shall be ignored for the duration of the processing of the order and the action to be taken for each order is as follows:
  - Handoff: Turn on signaling tone for 50 ms, turn off signaling tone, turn off transmitter, adjust power level, tune to new channel, adjust to new SAT, set  $SCC_s$  to the value of the SCC field of the message (see §2.4.1), turn on transmitter, reset fade timer, remain in the Waiting for Order Task ( §2.6.4.3.1), and reset the order timer to 10 seconds.
  - Alert or Alert With Info: Turn on signaling tone, wait 500 ms, and enter the Waiting for Answer Task (see §2.6.4.3.2).
  - Release: Enter Release Task (see §2.6.4.5).

- Audit: Send order confirmation message to base station (see §2.7.2), remain in the Waiting for Order Task, and reset the order timer to 10 seconds.
  - Maintenance: Turn on signaling tone, wait 500 ms, and enter the Waiting for Answer Task (see §2.6.4.3.2).
  - Change power: Adjust the transmitter to the power level indicated by the order qualification code (see §§3.7.1.1 and 2.1.2.2) and send order confirmation message to base station (see §2.7.2). Remain in the Waiting for Order Task, and reset the order timer to 10 seconds.
  - Local Control: If the local control status is enabled (see §2.6.1.2.2) and a local control order is received, the local control field must be examined to determine the action and confirmation to take.
  - PCI Query: Send the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). Remain in the Waiting for Order Task, and reset the order timer to 10 seconds.
- [...]
- Any other order: Ignore order.

#### 2.6.4.3.2

#### Waiting for answer

---

[...]

- Within 100 ms of the receipt of any of the orders listed below, the mobile station must compare  $SCC_S$  to the PSCC field in the received message. If  $SCC_S \neq PSCC$ , the order must be ignored. If  $SCC_S = PSCC$ , the action to be taken for each order is as follows:
  - Handoff: Turn off signaling tone for 500 ms, turn on signaling tone for 50 ms, turn off signaling tone, turn off transmitter, adjust power level, tune to new channel, adjust to new SAT, set  $SCC_S$  to the value of the SCC field of the message (see §2.4.1), turn on transmitter, reset fade timer, and turn on signaling tone. Then remain in the Waiting for Answer task (§2.6.4.3.2).
  - Alert or Alert With Info: Remain in the Waiting for Answer Task, and reset the alert timer to 65 seconds.
  - Stop Alert: Turn off signaling tone, and enter the Waiting for Order Task (see §2.6.4.3.1).
  - Release: Turn off signaling tone, wait 500 ms, and then enter the Release Task (see §2.6.4.5).
  - Audit: Send order confirmation message to base station (see §2.7.2) and remain in the Waiting for Answer Task.
  - Flash With Info: Send order confirmation message to the base station (see 2.7.2) and remain in the Waiting for Answer Task.
  - Maintenance: Remain in the Waiting for Answer Task, and reset the alert timer to 65 seconds.





timer has not expired, the mobile station must wait until the timer expires and then enter the Release Task.

- Audit: Send order confirmation message to base station (see §2.7.2) and remain in the Conversation Task.
- Flash With Info: Send order confirmation message to the base station (see 2.7.2) and remain in the Conversation Task.
- Maintenance: Turn on signaling tone, wait 500 ms, and then enter the Waiting for Answer Task (see §2.6.4.3.2).
- Change power: Adjust the transmitter to the power level indicated by the order qualification code (see §§3.7.1.1 and 2.1.2.2) and send order confirmation message to base station (see §2.7.2). Remain in the Conversation Task. If the mobile station is capable of discontinuous transmission and is in the DTX-low state or the transition state when this order arrives, the mobile station must immediately enter the DTX-high state at the power level indicated in the order.
- Local Control: If the local control status is enabled (see §2.6.1.2.2) and a local control order is received, the local control field must be examined to determine the action and confirmation to take.
- PCI Query: Send the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). Remain in the Conversation Task.

[...]

- Any other order: Ignore order.

[...]

---

## 2.7 Signaling formats

---

[...]

### 2.7.1 Reverse control channel

---

[...]

#### 2.7.1.1 RECC messages

---

Each RECC message can consist of one to seven words. The types of messages to be transmitted over the reverse control channel are:

- Page Response Message
- Origination Message
- Order Confirmation Message
- Order Message

[...]

001629706-073100

Word C - PCI Report/Capability Registration Word

F=0	NAWC	<u>MSPC</u>	<u>MSCAP</u>	RSVD	P
1	3	4	3	25	12

The interpretation of the data fields is as follows:

F	First word indication field. Set to '1' in first word and '0' in subsequent words.
NAWC	Number of additional words coming field.
<u>MSPC</u>	<u>Mobile Station Protocol Capability field</u> <u>0000 - reserved for backward compatibility.</u> <u>0001 - indicates mobile station is TIA/EIA-553-A.</u> <u>0010 - indicates mobile station is IS-91A/ANSI TIA/EIA 691.</u> <u>0011 - indicates mobile station is IS-136B</u> <u>0100 - indicates mobile station is IS-95B/ TIA/EIA 95.</u> <u>Other values are Reserved</u>
<u>MSCAP</u>	<u>Mobile Station Core Analog Protocol field</u> <u>000 reserved for backward compatibility</u> <u>001 indicates mobile station core analog support for TIA/EIA-553A</u> <u>Other values are reserved</u>
RSVD	Reserved for future use; all bits must be set as indicated.
P	Parity field.
[...]	

**2.7.2 Reverse voice channel**

---

[...]

**2.7.2.1 RVC messages**

---

Each RVC message can consist of one to four words. The types of messages to be transmitted over the reverse voice channel are:

- Order Confirmation Message
- Called-Address Message
- Serial Number Response Message
- Unique Challenge Order Confirmation
- Base Station Challenge Order Message

The message formats are as follows:

[...]

PCI Report Message

F = 0	NAWC	LOCAL/ MSG_TYPE	ORDQ	ORDER	<u>MSPC</u>	<u>MSCAP</u>	RSVD	P
	3	5	3	5	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	12	12

[...]

The interpretation of the data fields is as follows:

F	First word indication field. Set to '1' in first word and '0' in second word.
NAWC	Number of additional words coming field.
T	T field. Set to '1' to identify the message as an order or order confirmation. Set to '0' to identify the message as a called-address.
ORDER	Order field. Identifies the order type (see Table (3.7.1-1).
ORDQ	Order qualifier field. Qualifies the order confirmation to a specification (See Table (3.7.1-1).
LOCAL	Local Control field. This field is specific to each system. The ORDER field must be set to local control (see Table 3.7.1-1) for this field to be interpreted.
MSG_TYPE	Message type field. Qualifies the order to a specific action (see Table 3.7.1-1).
<u>MSPC</u>	<u>Mobile Station Protocol Capability field</u> <u>0000 - reserved for backward compatibility</u> <u>0001 - indicates mobile station is 553-A.</u> <u>0010 - indicates mobile station is IS-91A</u> <u>0011 - indicates mobile station is IS-136B</u> <u>0100 - indicates mobile station is IS-95B</u> <u>Other values are Reserved</u>
<u>MSCAP</u>	<u>Mobile Station Core Analog Protocol field</u> <u>000 reserved for backward compatibility</u> <u>001 indicates mobile station core analog support for TIA/EIA-553A</u> <u>Other values are reserved</u>

### 3 Base Station

#### 3.1 Transmitter

[...]

#### 3.6 Call processing

[...]

##### 3.6.1 Overhead functions for mobile station initiation

[...]

##### 3.6.2 Mobile station control on the control channel

[...]

###### 3.6.2.2 Page

[...]

###### 3.6.2.3 Order

Orders and order confirmations must be sent to mobile stations with a two-word mobile station control message (See §3.7.1.2). The following orders may be transmitted:

- Audit
- Local control.
- SSD Update order
- PCI Query order.
- Unique Challenge order
- Base Station Challenge order confirmation

[...]

##### 3.6.3 Base station support of system access by mobile stations

###### 3.6.3.1 Overhead information

[...]

- Access type parameters: If a mobile station must not check for an idle-to-busy status transition on the reverse control channel when accessing a

system, then the access type parameters global action message with the BIS field set to '0' must be appended to a system parameter overhead message; otherwise the BIS field must be set to '1' whenever the message is appended. The system shall set the BSPC to indicate its air interface protocol and the BSCAP to indicate its core analog air interface. Also, the system shall set PCI Roam field and PCI Home field, to indicate whether mobile stations shall report their protocol capability..

[...]

### 3.6.3.3 Response to mobile station messages

---

Whenever the mobile station sends a message to the base station, it is not required that the base station respond to the message. During periods of overload or high usage, it may be desirable to permit mobile stations to "time-out" rather than sending release or other orders that use system capacity.

The following responses to mobile station messages may be sent:

- Origination message. Send one of the following orders:
  - Initial voice channel designation
  - Directed retry
  - Intercept
  - Reorder.
- Page response message. Send one of the following orders:
  - Initial voice channel designation
  - Directed retry
  - Release.
- PCI Order Confirmation. Send one of the following orders:
  - Release.
  - Message Waiting Order.
- Order message. Send one of the following orders:
  - Order confirmation
  - Release.
- Order confirmation message. No message is sent.

### 3.6.4 Mobile station control on voice channel

---

[...]

### 3.6.4.3.1

When the mobile station confirms the initial voice channel designation after having been paged, it enters this task. The following orders can be sent to the mobile station, with the resultant confirmation and action to be taken as follows:

- Handoff: The mobile station confirms the order by a change in the SAT, ST status from (1,0) to (1,1) with the (1,1) status held for 50 ms. The base station must remain in the Waiting for Order Task.
- Alert or Alert With Info: The mobile station confirms the order by a change in the SAT, ST status from (1,0) to (1,1). If an Alert With Info order is sent to the mobile station, it is sent prior to an Alert order, and the base station must immediately follow the Alert With Info order with an Alert order to provide compatibility with ANSI EIA/TIA 553 mobile stations. The base station must then enter the Waiting for Answer Task (see §3.6.4.3.2).
- Release: The mobile station confirms the order by a change of the SAT, ST status from (1,0) to (1,1) with the (1,1) status held for 1.8 seconds. The base station must then turn off the transmitter.
- Audit: The mobile station confirms the order by a digital message (see §2.7.2). The base station must remain in the Waiting for Order Task.
- Maintenance: The mobile station confirms the order by a change in the SAT, ST status from (1,0) to (1,1). The base station must then enter the Waiting for Answer Task (see §3.6.4.3.2).
- Change power: The mobile station confirms the order by a digital message (see §2.7.2). The base station must remain in the Waiting for Order Task.
- PCI Query: The MS confirms the order by the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Waiting for Order Task.

[...]

### 3.6.4.3.2

When this task is entered, an alert timer may be set. The following orders can be sent with the confirmation and action to be taken as follows:

- **Handoff:** The mobile station confirms the order by changing the SAT, ST status from (1,1) to (1,0) for 500 ms followed by a change in the status from (1,0) to (1,1), with the (1,1) status held for 50 ms on the old channel. Then a (1,1) status is sent on the new channel. The base station must remain in the Waiting for Answer Task.
- **Alert or Alert With Info:** No confirmation is received. The base station may reset the alert timer and remain in the Waiting for Answer Task.
- **Stop alert:** The mobile station confirms the order by a change in the SAT, ST status from (1,1) to (1,0). The base station must then enter the Waiting for Order Task.

- **Release:** The mobile station confirms the order by a change in the SAT, ST status from (1,1) to (1,0) for 500 ms followed by a change in the status from (1,0) to (1,1), with the (1,1) status held for 1.8 seconds. The base station must then turn off the transmitter.
- **Audit:** The mobile station confirms the order by a digital message (see §2.7.2). The base station must remain in the Waiting for Answer Task.
- **Flash With Info.** The mobile station confirms the order by a digital message (see 2.7.2). The base station must remain in the Waiting For Answer Task.
- **Maintenance:** No confirmation is received. The base station may reset the alert timer and remain in the Waiting for Answer Task.
- **Change power:** The mobile station confirms the order by a digital message (see §2.7.2). The base station must remain in the Waiting for Answer Task.
- **PCI Query:** The MS confirms the order by the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Waiting for Answer Task. The BS may reset the alert timer.

[...]

#### 3.6.4.4 Conversation

---

While the base station is in the Conversation Task, the following orders can be sent to the mobile station, with confirmation and action to be taken as follows:

- **Handoff:** The mobile station confirms the order by a change in the SAT, ST status from (1,0) to (1,1), with the (1,1) status held for 50 ms. The base station must remain in the Conversation Task.
- **Send called address:** The mobile station confirms the order by a digital message with the called-address information (see §2.7.2). The action to be taken will depend on the called-address information.
- **Alert or Alert With Info:** The mobile station confirms the order by a change in the SAT, ST status from (1,0) to (1,1). The base station must then enter the Waiting for Answer Task (see §3.6.4.3.2).
- **Release:** The mobile station confirms the order by a change in the SAT, ST status from (1,0) to (1,1), with the (1,1) status held for 1.8 seconds. The base station must turn off the transmitter.
- **Audit:** The mobile station confirms the order by a digital message (see §2.7.2). The base station must remain in the Conversation Task.
- **Flash With Info.** The mobile station confirms the order with a digital message (see 2.7.2). The base station must remain in the Conversation Task.
- **Maintenance:** The mobile station confirms the order by a change in the SAT, ST status from (1,0) to (1,1). The base station must then enter the Waiting for Answer Task (see §3.6.4.3.2).
- **Change power:** The mobile station confirms the order by a digital message (see §2.7.2). The base station must remain in the Conversation Task.

- PCI Query: The MS confirms the order by the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Conversation Task.

[...]

## 3.7 Signaling formats

[...]

### 3.7.1 Forward control channel

[...]

#### 3.7.1.1 Mobile station control message

[...]

**Table 3.7.1-1 Order and order qualification codes**

Order Code	Order Qualification Code	Message Type	Function
00000	000	00000	Page (or Origination) Authentication Word C not included
00001	000	00000	Alert
<u>11010</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>00000</u>	<u>PCI Query (report) Order/Order confirmation- Authentication word C not included</u>
<u>11010</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>00001</u>	<u>PCI Query (report) Order/Order confirmation- Authentication word C included</u>

[...]

#### 3.7.1.2 Overhead message

[...]



### 3.7.1.2.1 System parameter overhead message

[...]

### 3.7.1.2.2 Global action overhead message

[...]

#### Access Type Parameters Global Action Message

<u>T1T2</u> <u>=11</u>	<u>DCC</u>	<u>ACT=</u> <u>1001</u>	<u>BIS</u>	<u>PCI</u> <u>Home</u>	<u>PCI</u> <u>Roam</u>	<u>BSPC</u>	<u>BSCAP</u>	<u>RSV</u> <u>D</u>	<u>END</u>	<u>OH</u> <u>D=1</u> <u>00</u>	<u>P</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>12</u>

The interpretation of the data fields is as follows:

<u>T1T2</u>	Type field. Set to '11' indicating overhead word.
<u>ACT</u>	Global action field. See Table 3.7.1-4.
<u>BIS</u>	Busy-idle status field.
<u>PCI Home</u>	<u>Home Protocol Capability Indicator. When set to '1' the mobile with the ROAM status disabled shall report its protocol Capability.</u>
<u>PCI Roam</u>	<u>Roam Protocol Capability Indicator. When set to '1' the mobile with the ROAM status enabled shall report its protocol Capability</u>
<u>BSPC</u>	<u>Base Station Protocol Capability field</u> <u>0000 - Reserved for backward compatibility.</u> <u>0001 -Reserved</u> <u>0010 - IS-91-A or TIA/EIA-691</u> <u>0011 - IS-136-B</u> <u>0100 - IS-95-B or TIA/EIA-95</u> <u>Other values are Reserved</u>
<u>BSCAP</u>	<u>Base Station Core Analog Protocol</u> <u>000 - Reserved for backward compatibility.</u> <u>001 - ANSI TIA/EIA 553 A</u> <u>Other values are reserved</u>

[...]

## **Appendix B**

### **Particular Applicability of the Present Invention to the IS-91A Standard**

## 096798-0701

[...]

$$[\dots]$$
$$[\dots]$$
$$[\dots]$$

- *BSPC<sub>s</sub>* The base station protocol capability received in the Access Type parameters Global Action Overhead message. It indicates the advanced air-interface standards, supported by the system.
- *BSCAP<sub>s</sub>* The base station core analog protocol received in the Access Type parameters Global Action Overhead message. It indicates the version of the core analog standard supported by the system.
- *MSPC<sub>p</sub>* The mobile station protocol capability identifies the air-interface protocol, that the mobile station supports
- *MSCAP<sub>p</sub>* The mobile station core analog protocol specifies the version of the core analog standard that the mobile station supports
- *PCSID<sub>s</sub>* The stored value of the latest SID in which the mobile station sent a protocol capability registration message
- *PCI\_Home<sub>s</sub>* Home mobile Protocol Capability . Indicates whether the MS shall report its protocol capability.
- *PCI\_Roam<sub>s</sub>* Roaming mobile Protocol Capability . Indicates whether a roaming MS shall report its protocol capability.
- *Update Protocol Capability ID Status*. Indicates whether the mobile station should report its protocol capability to the serving system.
- [...]

**Orders.** The following orders can be sent to an MS from a BS:

$$[\dots]$$

- **PCI Query:** This order is used to inform the mobile that it shall report its protocol capability

## 0963786 = 073100

## 2.6 Call processing

### 2.6.1 Initialization

#### 2.6.1.1 Retrieve system parameters

[...]

[...]

#### 2.6.1.1.2 Update overhead information

If  $SID_r \neq SID_s$  the MS shall set registration increment ( $REGINCR_s$ ) to its default value of 450, set the First-Registration ID status to enabled, set the First-Location ID status to enabled, set  $LRCC_s = 0$ , and set  $RAND_s = 0$ . The MS shall then enter the Paging Channel Selection Task (see 2.6.1.2).

### 2.6.1.2 Paging channel selection

### 2.6.2 Idle

#### 2.6.2.1 Response to overhead information

If  $SID_S = SID_{S-p}$ ,  $PUREG_{S-p} = 1$  and the first-idle ID status is enabled, the mobile station shall initiate an autonomous registration by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with a “registration” indication.

If Update Protocol Capability ID status is enabled and  $PCSID_S = SID_S$  then the mobile station shall initiate Proctocol Capability registration by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with a "capability registration" indication.

The MS shall then respond as indicated to each of the following messages, if received in the overhead message train. The order that the MS shall respond to the messages, if two or more are received, is given by their order in the following list:

- 52

2. Access Type Parameters Message: The MS shall perform the following:

- The busy-idle status bit (BIS<sub>S</sub>) must be set to the value of the BIS field of the received message.
- The mobile station shall set PCI Home<sub>S</sub> to the value of the PCI Home field of the message.
- The mobile station shall set PCI Roam<sub>S</sub> to the value of the PCI Roam of the message.
- The Base Station Protocol Capability indicator (BSPC<sub>S</sub>) must be set to the value of the SPC field of the received message
- The System core analog protocol capability indicator (BSCAP<sub>S</sub>) must be set to the value of the BSCAP field of the received message

If BSCAP<sub>S</sub> indicates that the system supports TIA/EIA-553-A or later revisions of the core analog standard

Then: If: PCSID<sub>S</sub> > SID<sub>S</sub>, and :

- If:

- + Roam status is enabled and PCI\_Roam<sub>S</sub> is enabled, or
- + Roam status is disabled and PCI\_Home<sub>S</sub> is enabled,

Then: the mobile station shall initiate Protocol Capability registration by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with a "capability registration" indication, set Update Protocol Capability ID status to enabled, and set PCSIDs to SIDs

- The MS shall set CPMAX<sub>S</sub> to the value of the CPMAX field of the message.
- If CPMAX<sub>S</sub> = 0, the MS shall set the Preferred-Access-Channel bit (PAC<sub>S</sub>) to '0'.
- If CPMAX<sub>S</sub> ≠ 0, the MS shall set the Preferred-Access-Channel bit (PAC<sub>S</sub>) to '1', and shall set the number of the first control channel preferentially used for accessing a system, FIRSTPCHA<sub>S</sub>, according to the following algorithm:
  - If the serving-system status is enabled, FIRSTPCHA<sub>S</sub> = LASTCHA<sub>S</sub> + CPMAX<sub>S</sub>.
  - If the serving-system status is disabled, FIRSTPCHA<sub>S</sub> = LASTCHA<sub>S</sub> - CPMAX<sub>S</sub>.
- The MS shall set the Preferred-Access-for-Registration bit, PAR<sub>S</sub>, to the value of the PAR field of the message.

[...]

#### 2.6.2.2 Page match

---

[...]

#### 2.6.2.3 Order

---



- If this access is an origination, the MS shall examine the value of the overload class field (OLC) identified by ACCOLC<sub>p</sub>. If the identified OLC field is set to '0', the MS shall exit this task and enter the Serving-System Determination Task (see 2.6.3.12); if the identified OLC field is set to '1', the MS shall continue to respond to messages in the overhead message train.
  - Otherwise, the MS shall continue to respond to messages in the overhead message train.
- Access Type Parameters Message:
    - The busy-idle status bit (BIS<sub>s</sub>) shall be set to the value of the BIS field of the received message.
    - The busy-idle status bit (BIS<sub>s</sub>) must be set to the value of the BIS field of the received message.
    - The mobile station shall set PCI\_Home<sub>s</sub> to the value of the PCI\_Home<sub>s</sub> field of the message.
    - The mobile station shall set PCI\_Roam<sub>s</sub> to the value of the PCI\_Roam<sub>s</sub> of the message.
    - The Base Station Protocol Capability indicator (BSPC<sub>s</sub>) must be set to the value of the BSPC field of the received message
    - The System core analog protocol capability indicator (BSCAP<sub>s</sub>) must be set to the value of the BSCAP field of the received message
- If If BSCAP<sub>s</sub> indicates that the system supports TIA/EIA-553-A or later revisions of the core analog standard
- Then: If: PCSID<sub>s</sub> <> SID<sub>s</sub>, and :
- If:
    - + Roam status is enabled and PCI\_Roam<sub>s</sub> is enabled, or
    - + Roam status is disabled and PCI\_Home<sub>s</sub> is enabled,

Then: set Update Protocol Capabilty ID status to enabled and set PCSIDs to SIDs

[...]

### 2.6.3.5 Seize reverse control channel

[...]

#### 2.6.3.6 Delay after failure

[...]

### 2.6.3.7 Service request

The MS shall continue to send its message to the BS. The information that shall be sent is as follows (with the formats given in 2.7.1):

- If: EP<sub>S</sub> is set and the access is an extended protocol message (see section 2.7.1.2 and Table 3.7.1.1-3).
  - Then: extended protocol WORD A' is sent.
  - Else: Word A shall always be sent.
- If: Extended Protocol word A' is sent
  - Then: extended protocol WORD B' is sent.

Else: If:

- $E_S = 1$ , or
- $LT_S = 1$ , or
- $AUTH_S = 1$ , or
- the ROAM status is enabled, or
- the ROAM status is disabled and  $EX_P = 1$ , or
- the access is an "order confirmation", or
- the access is a "power down registration", or
- the access is a "CAPCS registration", or
- the access is a "capability registration", or
- the access is a "base station challenge", or
- The access is a "downlink measurement response (absolute or relative)", or
- the MS was paged with a two-word MS control message, or
- $RCF = 1$ ,

Then word B shall be sent

[...]

<u>S<sub>S</sub> Bit</u>	<u>Type of System Access</u>			
	<u>Registration Origination Page Response where <u>AUTH<sub>S</sub> = 0</u></u>	<u>Registration Origination Page Response where <u>AUTH<sub>S</sub> = 1</u></u>	<u>Unique Challenge Order Confirmation</u>	<u>Base Station Challenge</u>
<u>0</u>	<u>Send no Word C</u>	<u>Send Authentication Word C</u>	<u>Send Unique Challenge Order Confirmation Word C</u>	<u>Send Base Station Challenge Word C</u>
<u>1</u>	<u>Send Serial Number Word C</u>	<u>Send Serial Number Word C and Authentication Word C</u>	<u>Send Serial Number Word C and Unique Challenge Order Confirmation Word C</u>	<u>Send Serial Number Word C and Base Station Challenge Word C</u>

- If access is "capability registration" and Update Protocol Capability ID status is enabled, Protocol Capability Registration Word C must be sent and Update Protocol Capability ID status must be disabled



- If access is "registration" and Update Protocol Capability ID status is enabled, Protocol Capability Registration Word C must be sent and Update Protocol Capability ID status must be disabled
- If access is "PCI order confirmation", the MS shall enter Await message Task (see 2.6.3.8).

[...]

#### 2.6.3.8 Await message

---

[...]

If the access is an origination or page response:

[...]

If the access is an origination:

[...]

If the access is a PCI Order Confirmation:

- Release: The MS shall
  - If SOM = 0 the MS shall enter the Serving-System Determination Task (see 2.6.3.12).
  - If SOM = 1 the mobile shall enter the Normal Channel Scan Task (see 2.6.2.6).
- Message Waiting Order: If the mobile station is capable of performing Message Waiting Notification, the mobile station shall indicate the presence of messages waiting based on the information contained in the message type field of the Message Waiting order (i.e., 0 for clear or no messages, other non-zero values indicate the number of messages waiting). The mobile station then enters the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication.
- EXTENDED PROTOCOL INFORMATION SERVICES (optional)
  - Voice Mail Status: Upon receipt of this message the mobile may alert the user and display/store the message that follows. The mobile shall acknowledge by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication and transmit an extended protocol message with the message type set to voice mail status.
  - Short Message: Upon receipt of this message the mobile may alert the user and display/store the message containing 6-bit data (see Annex B) in a data area of the mobile. Messages may be linked together. The data area size and method of review are left up to the manufacturer. The mobile shall acknowledge by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication and transmit an extended protocol message with the message type set to short message.
  - Call Line Identifier (CLI): Upon receipt of this message the mobile may alert the user and display/store the message containing BCD digits of the calling party in a data area of the mobile. The data area size and method of review are left up to the manufacturer. The mobile shall acknowledge by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication and transmit an extended protocol message with the message type set to CLI.
  - If the MS is not capable of these or any other extended protocol message types that were received then it shall enter the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication and transmit an extended protocol message with the message type set to not capable of the last extended protocol message

[...]

#### 2.6.3.9 Await registration confirmation

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[...]

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#### 2.6.3.10 Action on registration failure

---

[...]

### 2.6.4 Mobile station control on the wide analog voice channel

---

#### 2.6.4.1 Loss of radio link continuity on a wide analog voice channel

[...]

#### 2.6.4.2 Confirm initial wide analog voice channel

[...]

#### 2.6.4.3 Alerting on a wide analog voice channel

---

##### 2.6.4.3.1 Waiting for an order on a wide analog voice channel

---

[...]

- Within 100 ms of the receipt of any of the orders listed below (see 3.7.2), the MS shall compare  $SCC_S$  to the present SAT color code (PSCC) field in the received message. If  $SCC_S \neq PSCC$ , the order shall be ignored. If  $SCC_S = PSCC$ , the order timer shall be ignored for the duration of the processing of the order and the action to be taken for each order is as follows:

[...]

- Local Control: If the local control status is enabled (see 2.6.1.2.2) and a local control order is received, the local control field shall be examined to determine the action and confirmation to take.
- PCI Query: Send the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). Remain in the Waiting for Order Task, and reset the order timer to 10 seconds.
- Serial Number Request: Reply with Serial Number Response message. The mobile station shall remain in the Waiting for Order task, and reset the order timer to 10 seconds.

##### 2.6.4.3.2 Waiting for an answer on a wide analog voice channel

---

[...]

- Within 100 ms of the receipt of any of the orders listed below, the MS shall compare  $SCC_S$  to the PSCC field in the received message. If  $SCC_S \neq PSCC$ , the order shall be ignored. If  $SCC_S = PSCC$ , the action to be taken for each order is as follows:

[...]

- Local Control: If the local control status is enabled (see 2.6.1.2.2) and a local control order is received, the local control field shall be examined to determine the action and confirmation to take.
- PCI Query: Send the PCI report message (see 2.7.2) and remain in the Waiting for Answer Task.

- 0903010

$$[\dots]$$

[...]

- [...]

$$[\dots]$$

[...]

- Page Response Message.
- Origination Message.
- Order Confirmation Message.
- Order Message.

[...]

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**[...]**

MSPC MS Protocol Capability field. Set to '0001' for 553A (Core). Set to '0010' for IS-91A. Set to '0011' for IS-136B. Set to '0100' for IS-95B. '0000' is reserved for backward compatibility. Other values are reserved.

CLIC Calling Line Identification Capability. Set to '0' to indicate not EP capable. Set to '1' to indicate EP-CLI capable.

SMSC Short Message Service Capability. Set to '00' to indicate not capable. Set to '01' to indicate AWI SMS order capable. Set to '10' to indicate EP-SMS capable. Set to '11' to indicate AWI SMS and EP SMS are supported.

$$[\dots]$$

[...]

Each RVC message can consist of one to four words. The types of messages to be transmitted over the reverse voice channel are:

- The message formats are as follows:

...

FIELD	LENGTH (BITS)
F = 1	1
NAWC = 00	2
T = 1	1
LOCAL/MSG_TYPE	5
ORDQ	3
ORDER	5
<u>MSPC</u>	<u>4</u>
MSCAP	3

<u>CLIC</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>MWNC</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>SMSC</u>	<u>2</u>
RSVD = 0..0	8
P	12

[...]

The interpretation of the data fields is as follows:

F First word indication field. Set to '1' in first word and '0' in second word.

F1 First word indication field. Set to '11' in first extended protocol word.

NAWC Number of additional words coming field.

MSPC MS Protocol Capability field.. Set to '0001' for TIA/EIA-553-A (Core). Set to '0010' for IS-91A or ANSI TIA/EIA-691. Set to '0011' for IS-136-B. Set to '0100' for IS-95-B or TIA/EIA-95. '0000' is reserved for backward compatibility. Other values are reserved.

MSCAP Mobile Station Core Analog Roaming Protocol field. Set to '001' to indicate TIA/EIA-553A. '000' is reserved for backward compatibility. Other values are reserved

CLIC Calling Line Identification Capability. Set to '0' to indicate not EP capable. Set to '1' to indicate EP-CLI capable.

MWNC Message Waiting Notification Capability. Set to '0' to indicate EP not capable. Set to '1' to indicate EP-Voice Mail Status capable.

SMSC Short Message Service Capability. Set to '00' to indicate not capable. Set to '01' to indicate AWI SMS order capable. Set to '10' to indicate EP-SMS capable. Set to '11' to indicate AWI SMS and EP SMS are supported.

[...]

### 3 BASE station

---

3.1 Transmitter

[...]

3.6 Call processing

[...]

3.6.1 Overhead functions for mobile station initiation

[...]

3.6.2 Mobile station control on the control channels

3.6.2.2 Page

---

[...]

3.6.2.3 Order

---

Orders and order confirmations shall be sent to MSs with a two-word MS control message (See 3.7.1.2). The following orders may be transmitted to a MS operating in idle task:

- Audit.
- Awake Hold.

- Local control.
- SSD Update order.
- PCI Query order.
- Unique Challenge order.

[...]

### 3.6.3.3 Response to mobile station messages

---

Whenever the MS sends a message to the BS, it is not required that the BS respond to the message. During periods of overload and/or high usage, it may be desirable to permit MSs to "time-out" rather than sending release or other orders that use system capacity.

The following responses to MS messages may be sent:

- Origination message. Send one of the following orders:  
[...]
  - PCI Order Confirmation message. Send one of the following orders:
    - Release.
    - Message Waiting Order.
    - EXTENDED PROTOCOL INFORMATION SERVICES (optional).
- [...]

### 3.6.4 Mobile station control on a wide voice channel

---

[...]

#### 3.6.4.3 Alerting on a wide voice channel

---

##### 3.6.4.3.1 Waiting for order on a wide voice channel

When the MS confirms the initial voice channel designation after having been paged, it enters this task. The following orders can be sent to the MS, with the resultant confirmation and action to be taken as follows:

- [...]
- Change power: The MS confirms the order by a digital message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Waiting for Order Task.
  - PCI Query: The MS confirms the order by the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Waiting for Order Task.

[...]

##### 3.6.4.3.2 Waiting for answer on a wide voice channel

---

When this task is entered, an alert timer may be set. The following orders can be sent with the confirmation and action to be taken as follows:

[...]

- Change power: The MS confirms the order by a digital message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Waiting for Answer Task.

- PCI Query: The MS confirms the order by the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Waiting for Answer Task. The BS may reset the alert timer.

[...]

#### 3.6.4.4 Conversation on a wide voice channel

While the BS is in the Conversation Task, the following orders can be sent to the MS, with confirmation and action to be taken as follows:

[...]

- PCI Query: The MS confirms the order by the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Conversation Task.
- SSD Update Order. The MS computes SSD\_A\_NEW and SSD\_B\_NEW and selects a RANDBS as described in 2.3.12.1.8. Within 750 milliseconds, MSs conforming to this specification will begin transmitting a Base Station Challenge Order (MSs conforming to other standards may take up to 5 seconds). Process the order as described below and remain in the Conversation Task.

[...]

### 3.7 Signaling formats

[...]

#### 3.7.1 Forward control channel

[...]

##### 3.7.1.1 Mobile station control message

[...]

Table 3.7.1.1-1 - Order and order qualification codes

Order Code	Order Qualification Code	Message Type (if included)	Function
00000	000	00000	Page (or Origination) Authentication Word C not included
00001	000	00000	Alert
<u>11010</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>00000</u>	<u>PCI Query (report) Order/Order confirmation-Authentication word C not included</u>
<u>11010</u>	<u>000</u>	<u>00001</u>	<u>PCI Query (report) Order/Order confirmation-Authentication word C included</u>

#### 3.7.1.2 Overhead message

[...]

##### 3.7.1.2.1 System parameter overhead message

[...]

##### 3.7.1.2.2 Global action overhead message

[...]

#### Access Type Parameters Global Action Message

FIELD	LENGTH (BITS)
T1T2 = 11	2
DCC	2
ACT = 1001	4
BIS	1
<u>PCI HOME</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>PCI ROAM</u>	<u>1</u>
<u>BSPC</u>	<u>4</u>
<u>BSCAP</u>	<u>3</u>
PAR	1
CPMAX	5
END	1
OHD = 100	3
P	12

[...]

The interpretation of the data fields is as follows:

[...]

OHD Overhead message type field. Set to '100' indicating the global action message.

PCI HOME Home Protocol Capability Indicator . . When set to '0' the mobile with the ROAM status disabled shall not report its protocol Capability.

PCI ROAM Roam Protocol Capability Indicator Roam Protocol Capability Indicator . When set to '0' the mobile with the ROAM status enabled shall not report its protocol Capability.

BSPC Base Station Protocol Capability field. 0000 - is reserved for backward compatibility , 0001 - Reserved, 0010- IS-91A or ANSI TIA/EIA-691, 0011 - IS-136-B, 0100 - IS-95-B or TIA/EIA-95, Other values are Reserved

BSCAP Base Station Core Analog Roaming Protocol. 000 is reserved for backward compatibility, 0001 - ANSI TIA/EIA 553 A. Other values are reserved

[...]



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## **Appendix C**

### **Particular Applicability of the Present Invention to the IS-95B Standard**

# 1 INTRODUCTION

---

## 1.1 Scope

---

[...]

## 1.2 Definitions

[...]

Numeric Information. Numeric information is used to describe the operation of the MS. The following subscripts are used to clarify the use of the numeric information:

[...]

The numeric indicators are:

[...]

- BSPC<sub>s</sub> The base station protocol capability received in the Access Type parameters Global Action Overhead message. It indicates the base station air interface protocol revision.

- BSCARP<sub>s</sub> The base station core analog roaming protocol received in the Access Type parameters Global Action Overhead message. It indicates the base station core analog roaming standard revision.

[...]

- MSPC<sub>p</sub> The mobile station protocol capability. It indicates the mobile station air interface protocol revision.

- MSCARP<sub>p</sub> The mobile station core analog roaming protocol. It indicates the mobile station core analog roaming standard revision.

[...]

- PCID<sub>s</sub> Protocol Capability ID status. It identifies whether the MS must report its protocol capability when receiving the Access Type parameters Global Action Overhead message.

- PCI Flag<sub>s</sub> Protocol Capability Flag. It identifies whether the MS must report its protocol capability when receiving the Access Type parameters Global Action Overhead message.

[...]

Orders. The following orders can be sent to an MS from a BS:

[...]

- PCI Query: This order is used to inform the mobile that it shall report its protocol capability

[...]

## 2 MOBILE STATION

[...]

### 2.6 Call processing

[...]

#### 2.6.1 Initialization

##### 2.6.1.1 Retrieve system parameters

If this task has been entered as a result of a power up the MS shall set the Location-Registration ID status to enabled, set the First-Idle ID status to enabled, set the First-Registration ID status to enabled, set the First-Location-Area ID status to enabled and shall set  $ISM_s = 0$ ,  $DMP_s = 0$ ,  $PAC_s = 0$ ,  $PAR_s = 0$ ,  $PUREG_s = 0$ ,  $PDREG_s = 0$ ,  $LREG_s = 0$ ,  $RAND_s = 0$ ,  $LRCC_s = 0$ ,  $BSPC_s = 0$ ,  $BSCARP_s = 0$ ,  $MSPC_p = 0$ ,  $MSCARP_p = 0$ ,  $PCID_s = 0$ ,  $PCI\ Flag_s = 0$ ,  $SID_s = 0$ , and  $SID_r = 0$ .

An MS operating in a  $SOM = 1$  shall enter the Select Initial Control Channel Task (see 2.6.1.1.1.1).

[...]

##### 2.6.1.1.1 Scan dedicated control channels

[...]

##### 2.6.1.1.2 Update overhead information

[...]

If  $SID_r \neq SID_s$  the MS shall set registration increment ( $REGINCR_s$ ) to its default value of 450, set the First-Registration ID status to enabled, set the First-Location ID status to enabled, set  $LRCC_s = 0$ , set  $PCID_s = 0$  and set  $RAND_s = 0$ . The MS shall then enter the Paging Channel Selection Task (see 2.6.1.2).

[...]

#### 2.6.1.2 Paging channel selection

[...]

### 2.6.2 Idle

#### 2.6.2.1 Response to overhead information

[...]

The MS shall then respond as indicated to each of the following messages, if received in the overhead message train. The order that the MS shall respond to the messages, if two or more are received, is given by their order in the following list:

1. Local Control Messages: If the local control status is enabled (see 2.6.1.2.2) the MS shall respond to the local control messages.
2. Access Type Parameters Message: The MS shall perform the following:
  - The MS shall set  $PCI\ Flag_s$  to the value of the PCI Flag field of the message.
  - The MS shall set  $BSPC_s$  to the value of the BSPC field of the message.

- The MS shall set BCARP<sub>s</sub> to the value of the BCARP field of the message.
- The MS shall set CPMAX<sub>s</sub> to the value of the CPMAX field of the message.
- If CPMAX<sub>s</sub> = 0, the MS shall set the Preferred-Access-Channel bit (PAC<sub>s</sub>) to '0'.
- If CPMAX<sub>s</sub> ≠ 0, the MS shall set the Preferred-Access-Channel bit (PAC<sub>s</sub>) to '1', and shall set the number of the first control channel preferentially used for accessing a system, FIRSTPCHA<sub>s</sub>, according to the following algorithm:
  - If the serving-system status is enabled, FIRSTPCHA<sub>s</sub> = LASTCHA<sub>s</sub> + CPMAX<sub>s</sub>.
  - If the serving-system status is disabled, FIRSTPCHA<sub>s</sub> = LASTCHA<sub>s</sub> - CPMAX<sub>s</sub>.
- The MS shall set the Preferred-Access-for-Registration bit, PAR<sub>s</sub>, to the value of the PAR field of the message.
- If the PCI Flag<sub>s</sub> = 1 and PCID<sub>s</sub> = 0, the MS shall set the PCID<sub>s</sub> = 1 and enter the System Access task (see 2.6.3) with a "registration" indication.

[...]

#### 2.6.2.2 Page match

---

[...]

#### 2.6.2.3 Order

---

The MS shall monitor MS control messages for orders and shall attempt to match both MIN1<sub>p</sub> and MIN2<sub>p</sub> to MIN1<sub>r</sub> and MIN2<sub>r</sub>, respectively. All decoded MIN bits shall match to cause the MS to respond to the order. The responses to the following orders are:

- Audit order: The MS shall enter the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication.
- Awake hold order: If the MS is equipped for idle sleep mode it shall set the value in counter AWAKEH<sub>s</sub> to 5 and remain in Idle task. Otherwise, ignore the order.
- Local control order: The action to be taken depends on the local control field.
- PCI Query: The MS shall enter the system Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "Page response" indication
- SSD update order: The MS computes SSD\_A\_NEW and SSD\_B\_NEW and selects a RANDBS as described in 2.3.12.1.8. The MS shall then enter the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with a "base station challenge" indication.

[...]

### 2.6.3 System access

---

#### 2.6.3.1 Set access parameters

---

[...]

#### 2.6.3.2 Scan access channels

[...]

#### 2.6.3.4 Update overhead information

[...]

If the access is a registration, an origination, a Downlink Measurement Response, or a page response, the MS shall perform the following:

- Update System Identification ( $SID_R$ ). Set the 14 most significant bits of  $SID_R$  to the value of the  $SID1$  field. Set the least significant bit of  $SID_R$  to '1' if the serving-system status is enabled; otherwise, set the bit to '0'.
- Examine the  $PAC_S$  bit. If  $PAC_S = 1$ , the MS shall then compare  $SID_R$  with  $SID_S$ . If  $SID_R \neq SID_S$ , the MS shall set  $PCID_S = 0$ , set the  $PAC_S$  bit to '0', exit this task, and enter the Scan Access Channel Task (see 2.6.3.2). Otherwise, the MS shall continue to process this task.
- If the access is a registration, or a Downlink Measurement Response the MS shall then compare  $SID_R$  with  $SID_S$ . If  $SID_R \neq SID_S$ , the MS shall set  $PCID_S = 0$ , exit the Update Overhead Information Task, and enter the Serving System Determination Task (see 2.6.3.12). Otherwise, the MS shall continue to process this task.
- If this access is an origination or a page response, the MS shall compare  $SID_R$  with  $SID_{S-p}$ . If  $SID_R \neq SID_{S-p}$ , the MS shall set  $RAND_S$  equal to zero.

The MS shall act as indicated below in response to the following global action messages, if received in the overhead message train:

- Overload Control Message.
  - If this access is an origination, the MS shall examine the value of the overload class field (OLC) identified by  $ACCOLC_p$ . If the identified OLC field is set to '0', the MS shall exit this task and enter the Serving-System Determination Task (see 2.6.3.12); if the identified OLC field is set to '1', the MS shall continue to respond to messages in the overhead message train.
  - Otherwise, the MS shall continue to respond to messages in the overhead message train.
- Access Type Parameters Message:
  - The busy-idle status bit ( $BIS_S$ ) shall be set to the value of the  $BIS$  field of the received message.
  - The PCI Flag status bit ( $PCI\ Flag_S$ ) shall be set to the value of the PCI Flag field of the received message.
  - The MS shall set  $BSPC_S$  to the value of the  $BSPC$  field of the message.
  - The MS shall set  $BCARP_S$  to the value of the  $BCARP$  field of the message.

[...]

#### 2.6.3.5 Seize reverse control channel

[...]

#### 2.6.3.6 Delay after failure

[...]

#### 2.6.3.7 Service request

The MS shall continue to send its message to the BS. The information that shall be sent is as follows (with the formats given in 2.7.1):

- If:  $EP_S$  is set and the access is an extended protocol message (see section 2.7.1.2 and Table

3.7.1.1-3).

Then: extended protocol WORD A' is sent.

Else: Word A shall always be sent.

- If: Extended Protocol word A' is sent

Then: extended protocol WORD B' is sent.

Else: If:

- $E_S = 1$ , or
- $LT_S = 1$ , or
- $AUTH_S = 1$ , or
- the ROAM status is enabled, or
- the ROAM status is disabled and  $EX_P = 1$ , or
- the access is an "order confirmation", or
- the access is a "power down registration", or
- the access is a "CAPCS registration", or
- the access is a "capability report registration", or
- the access is a "base station challenge", or
- The access is a "downlink measurement response (absolute or relative)", or
- the MS was paged with a two-word MS control message, or
- $RCF = 1$ ,

Then word B shall be sent

[...]

2.6.3.8 Await message

---

[...]

If the access is an origination or page response:

[...]

If the access is an origination:

[...]

If the access is a page response:

- Release: The MS shall
  - If  $SOM = 0$  the MS shall enter the Serving-System Determination Task (see 2.6.3.12).
  - If  $SOM = 1$  the mobile shall enter the Normal Channel Scan Task (see 2.6.2.6).
- Message Waiting Order: If the mobile station is capable of performing Message Waiting Notification, the mobile station shall indicate the presence of messages waiting based on the information contained in the message type field of the Message Waiting order (i.e., 0 for clear or no messages, other non-zero values indicate the number of messages waiting). The mobile station then enters the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication.
- EXTENDED PROTOCOL INFORMATION SERVICES (optional)
  - Voice Mail Status: Upon receipt of this message the mobile may alert the user and

display/store the message that follows. The mobile shall acknowledge by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication and transmit an extended protocol message with the message type set to voice mail status.

- Short Message: Upon receipt of this message the mobile may alert the user and display/store the message containing 6-bit data (see Annex B) in a data area of the mobile. Messages may be linked together. The data area size and method of review are left up to the manufacturer. The mobile shall acknowledge by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication and transmit an extended protocol message with the message type set to short message.

- Call Line Identifier (CLI): Upon receipt of this message the mobile may alert the user and display/store the message containing BCD digits of the calling party in a data area of the mobile. The data area size and method of review are left up to the manufacturer. The mobile shall acknowledge by entering the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication and transmit an extended protocol message with the message type set to CLI.

- If the MS is not capable of these or any other extended protocol message types that were received then it shall enter the System Access Task (see 2.6.3) with an "order confirmation" indication and transmit an extended protocol message with the message type set to not capable of the last extended protocol message

[...]

2.6.3.9 Await registration confirmation

[...]

2.6.3.10 Action on registration failure

[...]

2.6.4 Mobile station control on the wide analog voice channel

2.6.4.1 Loss of radio link continuity on a wide analog voice channel

[...]

2.6.4.2 Confirm initial wide analog voice channel

[...]

2.6.4.3 Alerting on a wide analog voice channel

2.6.4.3.1 Waiting for an order on a wide analog voice channel

[...]

- Within 100 ms of the receipt of any of the orders listed below (see 3.7.2), the MS shall compare  $SCC_s$  to the present SAT color code (PSCC) field in the received message. If  $SCC_s \neq PSCC$ , the order shall be ignored. If  $SCC_s = PSCC$ , the order timer shall be ignored for the duration of the processing of the order and the action to be taken for each order is as follows:

[...]

- Local Control: If the local control status is enabled (see 2.6.1.2.2) and a local control order is received, the local control field shall be examined to determine the action and confirmation to take.

- PCI Query: Set PCID<sub>s</sub> = 1 and send the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). Remain in the Waiting for Order Task, and reset the order timer to 10 seconds.
- Serial Number Request: Reply with Serial Number Response message. The mobile station shall remain in the Waiting for Order task, and reset the order timer to 10 seconds.

#### 2.6.4.3.2 Waiting for an answer on a wide analog voice channel

[...]

- Within 100 ms of the receipt of any of the orders listed below, the MS shall compare SCC<sub>s</sub> to the PSCC field in the received message. If SCC<sub>s</sub> ≠ PSCC, the order shall be ignored. If SCC<sub>s</sub> = PSCC, the action to be taken for each order is as follows:

[...]

- Local Control: If the local control status is enabled (see 2.6.1.2.2) and a local control order is received, the local control field shall be examined to determine the action and confirmation to take.
- PCI Query: Set PCID<sub>s</sub> = 1 and send the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). Remain in the Waiting for Answer Task, and reset the alert timer to 65 seconds.
- Serial Number Request: Reply with Serial Number Response message. The mobile station shall remain in the Waiting for Answer task.

#### 2.6.4.4 Conversation on a wide analog voice channel

[...]

If the MS is capable of discontinuous transmission and is in the DTX-low state or the transition state when the order arrives, the MS shall enter the DTX-high state and wait 200 ms. Then it shall take the actions specified below for each order.

[...]

- Local Control: If the local control status is enabled (see 2.6.1.2.2) and a local control order is received, the local control field shall be examined to determine the action and confirmation to take.
- PCI Query: Set PCID<sub>s</sub> = 1 and send the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). Remain in the Conversation Task.
- Serial Number Request: Reply with Serial Number Response message. The mobile station shall remain in the Conversation task.

[...]

### 2.7 Signaling formats

[...]

#### 2.7.1 Reverse control channel

[...]

##### 2.7.1.1 RECC messages

Each RECC message can consist of one to eight words. The types of messages to be transmitted over the reverse control channel are:

- Page Response Message.
- Origination Message.



- Order Confirmation Message.
- Order Message.

These messages are made up of combinations of the following seven words. Note: If included, words are to be transmitted in the order shown.

[...]

#### Word C - PCI Report Word

FIELD	LENGTH (BITS)
F = 0	1
NAWC	3
MSPC	5
MSCARP	3
CLIC	2
MWNC	2
SMSC	2
RSVD	18
P	12

[...]

The interpretation of the data fields is as follows:

[...]

NAWC Number of additional words coming field

MSPC Number of additional words coming field. . Set to '00000' for 553, IS-88, IS-91. Set to '00001' for 553A (Core). Set to '00010' for IS-91A. Set to '00011' for IS-95B. Set to '00100' for IS-136A. Other values are reserved

MSCARP Mobile Station Core Analog Roaming Protocol. Set to '000' for 553. Set to '001' for 553A. Other values are reserved

CLIC Calling Line Identification Capability. Set to '00' to indicate not capable. Set to '01' to indicate AWI/FWI capable. Set to '10' to indicate EP-CLI capable. Set to '11' to indicate AWI and EP are supported.

MWNC Message Waiting Notification Capability. Set to '00' to indicate not capable. Set to '01' to indicate Message Waiting order capable. Set to '10' to indicate EP-Voice Mail Status capable. Set to '11' to indicate MWI and EP are supported.

SMSC Short Message Service Capability. Set to '00' to indicate not capable. Set to '01' to indicate AWI SMS order capable. Set to '10' to indicate EP-SMS capable. Set to '11' to indicate AWI SMS and EP SMS are supported.

[...]

#### 2.7.2 Reverse voice channel

[...]

##### 2.7.2.1 RVC messages

Each RVC message can consist of one to four words. The types of messages to be transmitted over the reverse voice channel are:

- Order Confirmation Message.

- Called-Address Message.
  - Order Message.
  - Unique Challenge Order Confirmation.
  - Base Station Challenge Order Message.
- 5      ◦ Serial Number Response Message.

The message formats are as follows:

[...]

10      PCI Report Message

FIELD	LENGTH (BITS)
F = 1	1
NAWC = 00	2
T = 1	1
LOCAL/MSG_TYPE	5
ORDQ = TBD	3
ORDER = TBD	5
<u>MSPC</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>MSCARP</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>CLIC</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>MWNC</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>SMSC</u>	<u>2</u>
RSVD = 0..0	5
P	12

[...]

The interpretation of the data fields is as follows:

F      First word indication field. Set to '1' in first word and '0' in second word.

F1      First word indication field. Set to '11' in first extended protocol word.

NAWC Number of additional words coming field.

MSPC Mobile Station Protocol Capability. Set to '00000' for 553, IS-88, IS-91. Set to '00001' for 553A (Core). Set to '00010' for IS-91A. Set to '00011' for IS-95B. Set to '00100' for IS-136A. Other values are reserved

20      MSCARP Mobile Station Core Analog Roaming Protocol. Set to '000' for 553. Set to '001' for 553A. Other values are reserved

CLIC Calling Line Identification Capability. Set to '00' to indicate not capable. Set to '01' to indicate AWI/FWI capable. Set to '10' to indicate EP-CLI capable. Set to '11' to indicate AWI and EP are supported.

25      MWNC Message Waiting Notification Capability. Set to '00' to indicate not capable. Set to '01' to indicate Message Waiting order capable. Set to '10' to indicate EP-Voice Mail Status capable. Set to '11' to indicate MWI and EP are supported.

30      SMSC Short Message Service Capability. Set to '00' to indicate not capable. Set to '01' to indicate AWI SMS order capable. Set to '10' to indicate EP-SMS capable. Set to '11' to indicate AWI SMS and EP SMS are supported.

[...]

## 3 BASE station

---

### 3.1 Transmitter

[...]

### 3.6 Call processing

[...]

#### 3.6.1 Overhead functions for mobile station initiation

[...]

#### 3.6.2 Mobile station control on the control channels

##### 3.6.2.2 Page

---

[...]

##### 3.6.2.3 Order

---

Orders and order confirmations shall be sent to MSs with a two-word MS control message (See 3.7.1.2). The following orders may be transmitted to a MS operating in idle task:

- Audit.
- Awake Hold.
- Local control.
- SSD Update order.
- PCI Query order.
- Unique Challenge order.

[...]

##### 3.6.3.3 Response to mobile station messages

---

Whenever the MS sends a message to the BS, it is not required that the BS respond to the message. During periods of overload and/or high usage, it may be desirable to permit MSs to "time-out" rather than sending release or other orders that use system capacity.

The following responses to MS messages may be sent:

- Origination message. Send one of the following orders:  
[...]
- Page response message. Send one of the following orders:  
[...]
  - Directed retry.
  - Message Waiting Order.
  - EXTENDED PROTOCOL INFORMATION SERVICES (optional).

#### 3.6.4 Mobile station control on a wide voice channel

---

[...]

### 3.6.4.3 Alerting on a wide voice channel

---

#### 3.6.4.3.1 Waiting for order on a wide voice channel

When the MS confirms the initial voice channel designation after having been paged, it enters this task. The following orders can be sent to the MS, with the resultant confirmation and action to be taken as follows:

[...]

- Change power: The MS confirms the order by a digital message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Waiting for Order Task.
- PCI Query: The MS confirms the order by the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Waiting for Order Task.

[...]

#### 3.6.4.3.2 Waiting for answer on a wide voice channel

---

When this task is entered, an alert timer may be set. The following orders can be sent with the confirmation and action to be taken as follows:

[...]

- Change power: The MS confirms the order by a digital message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Waiting for Answer Task.
- PCI Query: The MS confirms the order by the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Waiting for Answer Task. The BS may reset the alert timer.

[...]

### 3.6.4.4 Conversation on a wide voice channel

---

While the BS is in the Conversation Task, the following orders can be sent to the MS, with confirmation and action to be taken as follows:

[...]

- PCI Query: The MS confirms the order by the PCI report message (see 2.7.2). The BS shall remain in the Conversation Task.
- SSD Update Order. The MS computes SSD\_A\_NEW and SSD\_B\_NEW and selects a RANDBS as described in 2.3.12.1.8. Within 750 milliseconds, MSs conforming to this specification will begin transmitting a Base Station Challenge Order (MSs conforming to other standards may take up to 5 seconds). Process the order as described below and remain in the Conversation Task.

[...]

## 3.7 Signaling formats

[...]

### 3.7.1 Forward control channel

[...]

#### 3.7.1.1 Mobile station control message

[...]

Table 3.7.1.1-1 - Order and order qualification codes

Order Code	Order Qualification Code	Message Type (if included)	Function
00000	000	00000	Page (or Origination) Authentication Word C not included
00001	000	00000	Alert
<u>01101</u>	<u>101</u>	<u>11111</u>	<u>PCI Query (report) Order</u>

### 3.7.1.2 Overhead message

[...]

#### 3.7.1.2.1 System parameter overhead message

[...]

#### 3.7.1.2.2 Global action overhead message

[...]

#### Access Type Parameters Global Action Message

FIELD	LENGTH (BITS)
T1T2 = 11	2
DCC	2
ACT = 1001	4
BIS	1
BSPC	5
BSCARP	3
PCI FLAG	1
PAR	1
CPMAX	5
END	1
OHD = 100	3
P	12

[...]

The interpretation of the data fields is as follows:

[...]

OHD Overhead message type field. Set to '100' indicating the global action message.

15 BSPC Base Station Protocol Capability. Set to '00000' for 553, IS-88, IS-91. Set to '00001' for 553A (Core). Set to '00010' for IS-91A. Set to '00011' for IS-95B. Set to '00100' for IS-136A. Other values are reserved

BSCARP Base Station Core Analog Roaming Protocol. Set to '000' for 553. Set to '001' for 553A. Other values are reserved

20 PCI FLAG Protocol Capability Indicator Flag. When set to '1' the mobile shall report its protocol Capability.